FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE POCOTALIGO VICTORY!

From the Charleston Courier 29th inst.

All accounts concur in representing the fight at Pocotaligo as the desperate resistance of a small force on our side against a largely superior force of the enemy. The repulse of the latter ended in a wild, disastrous rout. Their dead lay all along the road, and the ground was covered with overcoats, haversacks, canteens, hats, shoes, ammunition chests, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, bayonets, guns, &c., all evidencing a hasty and precipitate retreat. Nearly all, or a greater portion of the enemy, had come with bundles of lightwood, tied with twine and interwoven with hemp or tow, so as to light quickly. Their purpose was, no doubt, the destruction of the bridge. A great many of these faggots and fire brands were found on the route of their retreat.

The first intimation of the enemy's advance was a feint made on Coosawhatchie. They appeared at that point with a force of only about one hundred and fifty, tore up the track, but did no damage to the bridge. It is supposed they must have been panic stricken or they would doubtless have carried out what was the evident object of the expedition.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Col. Walker received notice that the enemy were advancing in force from Mackey's Point. His skirmishers had been engaged with the enemy on the whole road, from the extreme outposts back to Old Pocotaligo. At the latter place the principal fight was made. From the best information gleaned from different sources, the enemy had seven regiments, consisting of troops drawn from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski. They were commanded by Gens. Terry and Brannon. Only a portion of the enemy's forces was engaged, the other being held in reserve. The fight lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, at which time the enemy retreated. Our troops buried 40 of the enemy's dead. Our loss was 15 killed and 40 wounded. Out of 35 men carried into action by Nelson's Light Artillery, of Virginia, 4 men were killed and 16 wounded. This battery also carried into action 45 Government horses, and after the action had only 18 fit for duty.

The trees and houses at Old Pocotaligo are very much riddled with shot. The enemy had the advantage of a thick wood. A participant says that they fired in volleys, firing five times to our once, evidently with the view of intimidating our men. They carried off all their wounded.

The 46th Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Col. Colquitt, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived stating that the enemy was in force at Mackey's Point. The Georgians on the road gathered up quite a large stock of overcoats and other articles found on the road. Two new made graves were also discovered. The enemy's dead lie scattered along the route, down to the point of landing. During the whole engagement they were carrying their wounded and dying to the rear. One man who saw them on their retreat, states that he met a continued stream of ambulances going and coming from their boats. Many of their dead and wounded horses were also lying along the route.

Col. Walker was in command of our troops. Gens. Gist and Hagood arrived on the field after the action was over with large reinforcements.

The enemy's gunboats are still lying near Mackey's Point. They command a field across the Peninsula about two miles in extent. The most vigilant lookout is kept by our cavalry, and a sufficient force is at Pocotaligo, ready to resist any similar movement of the enemy.

Our troops accomplished all and more than could have been expected. The force that first met the enemy consisted of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Capt. Trenholm; Charleston Light Dragoons, Capt. Rutledge; Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Capt. Wm. Elliott, and an infantry company, who stubbornly and successfully contested the enemy's advance until the arrival of reinforcements. The others afterwards engaged were Nelson's Virginia Battery, Morgan's Squadron of Cavalry, Major Abney's First Battalion of Sharpshooters. Every commissioned officer in this Battalion was wounded.

Where all behaved so well it would be unjust to discriminate. Our troops have again vindicated the high reputation they have achieved on every field against the invaders. Although not of the magnitude of a general battle, still all feel that we have, by this defeat, accomplished a great deal, and taught the foe another lesson which he will not soon forget. It is another Secessionville contest.

We captured but two prisoners. The bridge across Bee's Creek had been burnt, or we should have, perhaps, taken a large number.

From the Courier of the 27th inst.

The enemy's boats left the river Friday, after, it is said, burying a number of their dead near Mackey's Point. An old and intelligent negro who had been within their lines, states that their officers estimated their casualties at fully three hundred killed and wounded. A Lieutenant-Colonel was brought back on a litter in a dying condition. Captain Hamilton, of the 76th Pennsylvania, was lett dead on the field. The most of their dead, found on the field, were shot in the head. The prisoners say that our artillery made great havoc in their lines, and that at one spot where their forces had massed together, and were unable to get in position, the slaughter was terrible. The 3d New Hampshire, 7th Connecticut, 97th Pennsylvania and one company of the 3d Rhode Island battery suffered heavily.

Card Factory.—Divine, Jones & Lee have established a cotton card factory at Cartersville, Ga., with machinery direct from Baltimore. They hope soon to deliver fifty pairs daily.

Important from Bragg's Army.—We are in possession, through our attentive Special Correspondent, of important intelligence regarding the movements of the army under Gen. Bragg, the details of which we think it better not to publish at present. Gen. B's withdrawal from Kentucky is confirmed. The movement was made with great celerity and with entire safety, by way of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Smith took the road by Lancaster, and Gen Bragg went by Crab Orchard. The enemy endeavored to reach Lancaster ahead of Gen. Smith, and thus cut him off from the "Gap," but they were not smart enough to catch him. There was, however, frequent skirmishing in the rear of both branches of our army. Our forces reached the "Gap" on Saturday, 18th inst., at noon, with an immense quantity of stores, goods and cattle coming up—the wagon train extending a distance of over thirty miles.

Our loss at Perryville is ascertained to have been five thousand—that of the enemy is supposed to reach twelve thousand.

The history of the Kentucky campaign remains to be written. As at present advised, there is a general and deep disappointment at the results attained. They are very different from what was anticipated when that splendid army set out on its march for the deliverance of Kentucky.

Either that State was unprepared for the movement, has no real desire to be freed from the Lincoln despotism, or our generals failed to perform properly the part assigned them. In either case there is little cause for rejoicing over the result. But there is no doubt that we have gained large quantities of stores, provisons, etc., much needed by the army, and worth, perhaps, far more than the cost of the movement. In this view the expedition was not by any means a failure.

Mobile Register, 24th inst.

From Gen. Bragg's Army—Success of Gen. Kirby Smith.—KNOXVILLE, Oct. 25.—The Conscript Law was put in full operation to-day in East Tennessee, and is being rigidly enforced.

An immense train of property was brought out of Kentucky by Gen. Kirby Smith, and has arrived here. All honor is due Gen. Smith for his brilliant successes.

Gen. Bragg has been ordered to Richmond, and left yesterday.

The loss in killed and wounded in Cheatham's Division (three brigades) was 1,450, being one-third of the entire division. This division bore the brunt of the battle of Perryville and succeeded in taking three batteries.

Brilliant Exploits of Gen. Morgan.—GRENADA, MISS., Oct 26.—The Memphis Bulletin, of the 21st is received here.

Commercial advices from New York show a strong impression among leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North.

Louisville papers of the 23d contain the following:

"Morgan made a successful raid on Lexington on the 21st, capturing a regiment of 520 men of the Ohio cavalry, whom he paroled, keeping their horses and equipments. He camped at night near Versailles, and on the 22d instant overtook a train of 78 wagons on the Bardstown Turnpike and destroyed it. He also captured another train late in the evening, the number of wagons not known. He then made the entire circuit of Buell's army and joined Gen. Bragg again."

A Deserter from the Yankee Fleet.—A deserter from the yankee fleet was brought to the city Saturday afternoon in charge of an officer from Camp Stono. He gave his name as Alexander Russell, and says he is from Nova Scotia. He deserted last Thursday morning from the Isaac P. Smith, Capt. Dennison, on board of which he was engaged as a seaman, and at the time of his desertion was lying inside of Stono bar. On Thursday he was sent ashore with nine others to kill a cow on one of the small islands, and, taking advantage of the occasion, made some excuse to the rest to go a short distance, when he came and delivered himself up to our pickets. At the time he left there were four vessels lying outside the bar off Stono, besides the Isaac P. Smith, inside the bar. He knew the names of only two of those outside—the Marblehead and the Wine Harbor. Before he left he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster, and overheard a conversation between Capt. Dennison and another officer on the poop deck of his vessel, in which one of the officers stated that an attack on Charleston would be made on the arrival of two iron-clads and some additional vessels with an expected reinforcement to the land forces of some 17,000 men. They expected to make the attack by *land and water* between the 1st and 10th of November. Their light draft gunboats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron-clads and larger vessels are to come up and attack Fort Sumter and the city.

The officers on board, he says, did not appear to be at all sanguine of success. Should the effort fail, it was thought by them that the reaction in New York would be so overwhelming as to lead to an almost unanimous demand for peace.

Chas. Courier.

A Brush with the Enemy.—We learn from a correspondent of the Bristol Advocate, who writes from Headquarters at Hickory Flats, Lee county, Va., October 17, that 86 Confederates, under the command of Major Salyer, met 180 of the Kentucky Home Guards, a few days since, on or near the line of Harlan county, Ky., and after a hotly contested fight of 40 minutes, succeeded in driving the invaders pell mell into the mountains, killing 4, capturing 20 prisoners, 25 improved muskets, 4 horses and 2 mules, all of which were brought into camp at Hickory Flats. The same correspondent says the enemy are again rallying for another incursion into Lee county, and all that is needed to whip them easily, is 200 muskets and a plenty of ammunition.

Gen. Stuart's Late Raid.—Maj. White of Major Gen. Stuart's staff, who was with his commander in his late visit to Pennsylvania, and was sent to Richmond with the State prisoners captured in Pennsylvania, was in Lynchburg last Friday. He informs the editor of the Virginian that Stuart brought fifty-two Union men, including one abolition member of the Maryland Legislature, into our lines. The citizens captured were chiefly the municipal officers of the Pennsylvania towns through which they passed. Capt. Schley of Frederick county, Md., an officer in the Federal army, was caught in New Market, Frederick county, and invited to take a ride. He is now in Richmond.

Gen. Garland's Successor.—We learn by a private letter from Winchester, that Col. Iverson of the 20th Regiment N. C. T., has been recommended by Gen. D. H. Hill, as successor to Gen. Garland who was recently killed.

Biblical Recorder.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The Raleigh Standard expresses surprise on learning from the Columbia Guardian that South Carolina has but 10,000 men in Virginia. We too are so much surprised that we doubt the correctness of the statement. It seems to us that while North Carolina has probably 50,000 there, and has sent from first to last probably 70,000 to the defence of the Confederate capital, it can scarcely be that our neighbor has fallen so far behind us in that particular. The Standard institutes a comparison between the conduct and the treatment of the two States. Whilst North Carolina has sent her sons without stint to Virginia, her own extended coast is left inadequately defended, and without even an officer of the rank of Major General to command. South Carolina, on the contrary, has one of the best generals and most of her own troops to defend her less extended coast. "Yet," adds the Standard, "North Carolina makes no attacks upon the President, while the South Carolina papers have for months expressed the opinion that President Davis is unequal to the crisis."

We hope that the President has not been *abused* into this greater care for South Carolina. We should think less of him than we do if we supposed so. The truth is, we suppose, that there have not been troops enough adequately to protect the centre and all the distant points at the same time; and that, if Charleston has a larger force around it, that is because it is an object of greater importance to the enemy, and therefore more likely to be assailed than any part of North Carolina. It is not only a far more populous city than any in this State, but one of more trade in those staples which the enemy wishes to get control of. And above all, it is the city in which secession may be said to have originated, and where the first secession Ordinance was passed; and therefore it is the object of special hate by the yankees. The time was, of course, in which we deprecated the course of Charleston and of South Carolina; but that time is long since passed. The whole conduct of the yankees long ago satisfied us that we did not separate from them a day too soon. And we now feel the most intense anxiety that the malignant foe shall never be allowed to set his foot in Charleston—that he shall never be gratified by such a triumph of his hate. Out of our own State there are no places in the country that we wish to see successfully defended above Richmond and Charleston.

But if we could hope to gain assistance to North Carolina by abuse of the President, we should think the price too great to pay for it. The effect of such abuse is to weaken the arm of the government, and to strengthen that of the enemy. These are manifest results of allegations of Presidential incapacity. We do not believe in that incapacity, further than that we believe that no human being could give entire satisfaction in the great work before us, with such limited means as are at his command. But the Confederacy has done wonders, considering its means, and it is doubtful if any other President would or could have accomplished more. As to the final result, the achievement of independence, there cannot be a doubt, if the people continue true to themselves. We cannot be subjugated. Property, and honor, and life all forbid it, for all these are at stake.

A LETTER FROM BANCROFT, THE HISTORIAN.—This individual, a native of Boston, but now residing in New York city, in declining a nomination for Congress, has written a long letter on the war. He goes for its most vigorous prosecution, of course; but what we are struck with is that he treats the present contest in New York as plainly one between the friends of peace on one side and the ultra subjugationists on the other. "It is heart-breaking," says he, "to contemplate the chances of failure from divisions and wavering in the North." "We are advised," he adds, "to manifest at the polls our consent to a disruption of the country. We are asked to vote that the war has no object—that we fight only to retreat with shame if we are beaten, and to submit with shame if we are victorious," &c. &c.

Such language, which runs through his letter, shows that great results are considered at the North as dependent on that election—results very favorable to the South if the Democrats should succeed—notwithstanding their resolutions to prosecute the war to the utmost.

The following passage in the letter shows how highly Mr. Bancroft values the South:

"True, our interests are bound up with the South. But is the surrender of the Capes of the Chesapeake, and of the Tortugas, and of the Mississippi, to restore a profitable commerce? Will the relinquishment forever of vast tracts of country—the Italies of the United States, unsurpassed for beauty, fertility and healthfulness—prove the best mode of promoting the exchanges of domestic products? Will the bar of custom-houses, stretched across the channels of our mighty rivers, help internal navigation? To let the revolted States go from a longing for their trade, is to die through fear of death; to renounce the old intercourse entirely and forever because to day it is interrupted."

A YANKEE DIFFICULTY.—The New York Tribune gives a long account of the burning of an English vessel by a yankee gunboat, within six miles of Havana, after she had been run ashore, and while under the protection and the flag of Spain, whose officer, seeing her distress, had gone aboard to protect her. The yankee officer was rude to the Spanish official, even going so far as to slap him on the face, drove him ashore, and set fire to the vessel. The Governor of Havana sent a frigate after the gunboat, with orders to capture her at all hazards, but she had disappeared. The Spanish Minister at Washington has been duly advised of the indignities. The Tribune apprehends, and with reason we think, that the circumstances may involve the United States in difficulty with Spain, and perhaps with England also. But Seward knows how to apologize; the Trent business taught him a lesson on that point.

SPECULATORS AND EXTORTIONERS.—One of the most feasible articles that we have anywhere seen on speculation and extortion, and the proposed remedy for them, is that which we publish to-day from a Moore county correspondent, himself a soldier till his health failed and he was obliged to return home. Read it.

The Lady who signs herself "the Soldiers' Friend" also writes well and to the point.

SALT.—We learn that Major P. F. Alderman, county Salt Commissioner for this county, and Col. A. S. McNeill, commissioner of Harnett county, have gone to the Virginia Salines to purchase salt for their counties.

GEN. BRAGG.—This officer has been ordered to Richmond in consequence, we suppose, of dissatisfaction with his operations in Kentucky. Gen. Bishop Polk was left in command, but it is stated that Gen. Jos. E. Johnston is ordered to the command.

THE WAKE ELECTION.—The vote for Commoner in Wake was, for Col. Fowle 824, for Capt. Rand 259.

A MONSTER POTATO.—Edward Spearman, Esq. of this county, has presented us with a potato weighing eleven pounds. We think it is the largest we ever saw.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29.

A fatal accident occurred on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad yesterday (Tuesday) morning, resulting in the instantaneous death of three persons and wounding some fifteen others, three of them, it is feared fatally, and in the destruction of two engines and several cars.

From what we can learn, it appears that after the morning mail train had left, an engine and two gravel cars started out from Raleigh. On reaching Huntsville the engineer resolved to run through to Forestville, intending to make that point at which to pass the accommodation train coming South, and dashed on at a rapid rate. On nearing its destined point, and whilst dashing round a short curve, it came upon the heavy accommodation train, running at a speed of about 20 miles an hour and down grade.

The collision was frightful. The force was such that, we are informed, the engine of the gravel train was forced over the engine and tender of the accommodation, and into the first car of that train, dashing the passengers violently to the back of the car and through its shattered sides and windows.

Drs. McKee and Hill of this city, on hearing of the accident immediately departed to the scene of destruction with a special train.

Since the foregoing was put in type the dead and wounded have been brought to town, of whom the following list has been furnished us:

Killed—Lieut Clark, Newbern, N C; —— Nesbit, supposed to be from Concord, N C; J J Berryhill, Charlotte, N C; Thos Rowland, Stanly county, N C.

Wounded—Col Rob't Mowman and son, Newberry, S C, very slightly; W D Kivvin, Darlington District, S C, slightly; Serg't Hardy, 69th Reg't, Bertie county, N C, breast bruised, not seriously; Wm G Templeton, Iredell county, contusion in face; Andrew J Wright, Granville county, left leg broken; Mrs Jane Hayworth, Davidson county, badly bruised, no bones broken; Mrs Eva C Rowland, Stanly county, left leg broken; Mr Roscoe Barras, Pollocksville, Jones county, breast bruised; Jno A Barras, ditto, bruised in abdomen, not seriously; Alex'r G Barras, ditto, 5 years old, hip and leg bruised; Wm Moore, High Point, arm shattered; L L Conrad, Davidson county, left foot cut off; Albert Ellington, Henderson, Granville county, both legs broken below the knee; Dick, servant of Mr White, Louisburg, ancle broken; Henry, brakesman, servant of Maj Vass, Treas'r of the R & G R R Co, legs bruised. Several others slightly injured.

Lieut. Clark was a son of Col. H. J. B. Clark of Craven county and was an officer in the 2nd Reg't N. C. T.

Mrs. Rowland, who is mentioned among the injured, presents a lamentable case. We learn that she left home accompanied by her father-in-law, to visit her sick husband in an army hospital, but found him dead. She was returning with his corpse, and by this sad accident her father-in-law was killed and she herself terribly mangled. Doctors Hill and McKee, of this city, put her under the influence of chloroform and amputated one of her legs Tuesday evening about 4 o'clock. Previous to the amputation she bore her pain with more than human courage, owing, it is said, to the genuine christian piety for which she has been distinguished.

Charles Holleman, the engineer on the wrecked train, is universally acquitted, as far as we could hear, of all blame. By waiting for the mail train going North, at Wake Forest, he was detained 15 minutes behind schedule time, and as soon as that train passed him, he started his train for Raleigh, not expecting that any other train would be on the track. But Sidney Hinton, engineer of a gravel train, started from Huntsville immediately after the mail train going North, which had passed Holleman's train at Wake Forest, of course to reach that point before Holleman's train could switch off on the track. But he was too late.

As he went round a curve about a half mile south of Wake Forest Station, Holleman approaching him saw the white smoke of his engine and immediately blew his whistle and reversed his engine. But before this could be well done the engines were almost in the act of colliding, and the engineers saved themselves by jumping off. The engines met and plunged into each other with a fearful crash, where they remain so fastened together that, some say, they can never be disentangled.

The tender of Holleman's train was forced with a bound over the ladies car, passing over it in an angular direction, and smashing everything to atoms. The terrible suffering and loss of life which we have recorded is the deplorable consequence.

We have only to add that we heard it remarked by passengers, that if but one freight car had been between the tender and ladies' car, this awful catastrophe, in human suffering and loss of life, would have been averted. We saw Mr. Lindsay, late of Norfolk, who saved his life by instantly falling down on the floor of the coach, at the same time dragging a boy down with him, whose life was also saved. We further learned that in consequence of a consultation among the surviving passengers about punishing Hinton, the engineer, that gentleman has not since been seen. We can only say, in behalf of the public, that as he was running out of time and, as it is said, contrary to orders, he has incurred an awful responsibility.

P. S. We learned at 10 o'clock, last night, that Mrs. Rowland was doing as well as could be expected. Surgeon General Warren assisted the other Physicians mentioned in the amputation of her leg.—*State Journal.*

Another Shocking Railroad Accident!—One of the most terrible railroad accidents it has ever fallen our lot to record, occurred on Sunday morning last, between the regular passenger trains on the Mississippi Central rail road. The down train, with eleven cars, and the up train, twelve cars, collided one mile below Duck Hill station, causing one of the most terrible wrecks of machinery we have ever beheld, and furnishing a chronicle of casualties exceeding anything of the kind ever known in the South, and but seldom equalled in the country.

The casualties were thirty-five killed, and between forty and fifty wounded. Most of the latter were severely injured, and the attending physicians gave it as their opinion that several could not recover.

Memphis Appeal, 20th inst.

A Frightful Accident.—A frightful accident occurred a few days since, on the mountain road near Harper's Ferry. A train of Federal army wagons going up the long and narrow cut on the eastern side of the mountain, was met by a train coming down. The mules in the down train took fright, and becoming unmanageable, dashed down the mountain at a frightful speed, and crowding the up train off the road, hurled the wagons, mules and drivers over a steep and rocky precipice of a perpendicular height varying from fifty to one hundred feet. Over and over rolled the great wagons and teams, crashing and crashing, and breaking into fragments, and tearing to pieces, until the whole train lay at the foot, and scattered along the side of the mountain, a mass of frightful ruin.—*Pet. Express, 20th inst.*

Noticeable News Items.—Two events, (says the Petersburg Express of the 28th,) have occurred in the last few days of a public character, which deserve to be noticed—General Bragg has arrived in Richmond, and so has George N. Saunders. We learn from the Lynchburg Republican of yesterday that the former, accompanied by his Staff, passed through that city Saturday evening, *en route* for the capital, which he of course reached on Sunday; and we learn from the Fredericksburg News of Saturday that the latter had returned to Richmond, bringing intelligence of an early recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe. [Doubtful.]

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Frederick Pinkney Setzer, in the 29th year of his age. A wound received the 4th May last, at West Point, caused his death on the 24th of the same month. He was a native of Catawba county.

Of bowel consumption, at the house of Peyton Rockleys, Sampson county, on Sunday 5th Oct., A. D. McBride, of company G, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops. He had been in the Richmond Hospitals for two months, and got a furlough to come home, but his constitution sunk under the disease before he reached his home in Bladen county. He leaves a wife and two children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, but their loss is his gain as he was a pious and kind gentleman. He has gone from his troubles here. His age was 32 years.

At the Arsenal, on the 28th inst., John Johnson, of the Ordnance Company, aged 18.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., of yellow fever, John McLauchlin, of Robeson county, of the Clark Artillery.

At the General Hospital in Petersburg, 22d of July, Keneth A. Campbell, in the 19th year of his age, of Capt Kelly's Co. C, 35th Reg't.

In Fort Caswell Hospital, in Smithville, N. C., on the 24th Oct. Wm. B. B. Thompson, son of Samuel and Nancy Ann Thompson, of Robeson county, in the 20th year of his age.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—Northern papers have been received as late as the 28d. The news is not of much interest. The Herald, in its situation article says:—

A reconnoissance was made on Tuesday from Harper's Ferry, under the command of Gen Geary, with a strong force, into Loudon county, Virginia, which was very successful. The force consisted of the first brigade of Gen. Geary's division. The enemy was encountered a short distance beyond Hillsboro', where a sharp skirmish took place, resulting in the rout of the rebel cavalry and the capture of a number of prisoners. Continuing their march, they reached Waterford, and from thence proceeded to Lovettsville, returning early yesterday. The expedition resulted in the capture of 75 prisoners, including a number of officers. Among the latter were Capts. Grebb and Everton.

Another reconnoissance was made on the same day across the river, opposite Knoxville, where a rebel raid was feared. It is said that the enemy have not more than 20,000 troops at any single point in Virginia. The extent of our lines obliges him to distribute his forces and prevents their concentration at any particular point.

Information has been received in Washington that the rebels have evacuated Winchester and are falling back on Gordonsville. The rumors circulated here yesterday concerning the propositions for peace, emanating from Jeff. Davis, are proved to be based upon forgeries of General Lee's signature. The story of the supersedure of Gen. McClellan in his command turns out also not to be worthy of any consideration.

Our flotilla on the Lower Potomac have made some extensive captures recently of rebels and contraband goods while the rebel vessels were endeavoring to cross from Virginia to Maryland.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that Humphrey Marshall is retreating from Mount Sterling towards East Tennessee, with a force of 3,000 men. Our troops were in pursuit. Gen. Bragg is moving through Cumberland Gap, and General Buell is lying with his main army at Crab Orchard.

THE HERALD SHOUTS "ON TO RICHMOND."

The next two or three weeks may decide the question whether our magnificent Army of the Potomac will be still lingering, with the return of spring, on the banks of that Lethean river or pushing after the last armed forces of the rebellion in the dismal swamps of South Carolina.

Let Gen McClellan be detained two or three weeks longer, waiting for shoes and coats, and provisions and munitions of war, and the rains, frosts and thaws and impassable mudholes of the Virginia roads of winter may detain him till the winds of March and the sunshine of April have sufficiently dried the ground for the movement of artillery and provision trains. But let him be promptly equipped for a speedy advance to Richmond, and thence into North Carolina, before the first fall of snow in that quarter. The defeat of Lee will open our way to Richmond if we catch him and defeat him in the valley of Virginia, and will enable Gen. McClellan to establish his winter quarters in the rebel capital, and send the rebel government adrift "without a local habitation or a name."

Our occupation of Richmond before Christmas, we verily believe, will be the death blow to the rebellion, not only in Europe, but in our Cotton States, from a popular reaction therein in favor of submission to the Union, in order to save their cotton and their institution of slavery. But if we permit these golden days of autumn to slip away, and our army of the Potomac to be embargoed by winter, we may have another year of war before us, and all the disastrous consequence of a financial revulsion may be added to the present heavy burthens and drawbacks attendant upon all our business relations.

Let us hear no more that "the Potomac is safely guarded;" but let us hear that the rebel army is routed, and we shall know that the Union is saved.

Democratic Meeting in Brooklyn.—A large, influential, enthusiastic and most important meeting of the democratic masses of Brooklyn was held last evening [the 22d] in the Academy of Music. One of the resolutions "arraigned and denounced" the proclamation of the President, and this resolution was loudly cheered and adopted. The first speaker was the Hon. Horatio Seymour. He declared that the events of the last few week had essentially changed the relationship of the Democratic party to the government, and that that party was now the "master of the situation." Mr. Seymour was followed by Mr. John Van Buren, who declared it as his opinion that if there should be an attempt to make this war for abolition and to arm the brutal helots of the South, it would be the highest duty of European nations, as civilized and Christian nations, to interfere.

Money Market.—Virginia 6s, 63 to 63¾. North Carolina 6s, 68½. The Board of Brokers this morning, by a very large majority, decided not to allow transactions within the board in gold or demand notes after Monday next. As soon as the vote was known, gold, which had risen from 132 to 134, fell to 129. At this figure everybody rushed in to buy, and the price rose steadily to 130, 131, 132 and 132¾. The last price of the day was 132½.

The Franklin Affair.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—We saw a gentleman yesterday afternoon from the immediate scene of what was reported to be a big fight at Franklin on Saturday last. According to the version given by this informant, there was no fight at all. Some 800 or 1000 Yankees from Suffolk crossed Blackwater River at a point known as Bowden's Seine Hole, and captured six of our pickets. This is two miles south of Zuni and six miles north of Franklin. Information was speedily conveyed to a heavy Confederate force not far distant, but before they could reach the spot, the Yankees, suspecting something of the sort, recrossed, and made for Suffolk. Out of this comparatively insignificant affair grew the thousand and one rumors which were afloat in Petersburg Sunday—some of them representing that we had met with a disastrous defeat.

We have brave troops in that direction, who, under the command of the gallant and distinguished Gen. Pettigrew, will achieve glorious results whenever opportunity offers.—*Express.*

Another Capture.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Tidings reached here this evening, of the capture in Bull's Bay by Yankee blockaders, of the steamship Anglia, laden with valuable army stores, and bound to Charleston.

When the Anglia left Nassau, intelligence had been received there that the Yankee scoundrels are working day and night on iron clad vessels, with a view of making an early attack on Charleston.

Still Falling.—The Augusta Sentinel of Saturday says: Cotton Goods took even a greater fall than last week; at the sale this morning, Augusta Factory sold as follows:

¾ Shirting,	41 @47 cents
¾ " (light,)	28½@29½ "
4-4 Sheeting,	44½@50 "
Drilling,	61 @62½ "
Graniteville Goods as follows:	
¾ Shirting,	46½@47½ "
¾ Shirting,	32½@33 "
4-4 Sheeting,	45½@18½ "
Drill,	63½ "
Vaucluse 8 oz. Osnaburgs,	63 @63½ "
Richmond Factory Stripes, (8 oz.) per yard,	$1 25
Yarns, per bunch,	$6 75

An Immense Train.—During the last few days, says the Knoxville Register of Saturday last, the immense train of wagons brought by our army from Kentucky, has been passing through the city in a continuous stream making a ceaseless rumble that might be compared to a "protracted meeting" of earthquakes. Allowing that these wagons—all drawn by good stock—travel twenty miles a day, this monster train already stretches out to *eighty miles* in length, and "the cry is still they come."

The Battery "Georgia."—The floating battery "Georgia," at Savannah, must be a very formidable vessel. We notice in a card published in the Savannah Republican, that Capt. Jones, her Commander, who, from his first inspection of her, was of opinion that her engines were insufficient, now says that she is worth all her cost—as a floating battery in defence of the city—and as such she is superior to the defunct Merrimac, of which Capt. Jones was an officer.

THE 31ST REGIMENT.—This regiment, reorganized since being exchanged, has moved from Raleigh to Kinston. A letter from a friend in the regiment says:

"We reached this place on Friday last. No news—health of the regiment comparatively good—though in all probability as much cannot be said a week hence. Only 100 pairs of shoes have been furnished us, and many of the men are sadly in need of them. Not a blanket, nor anything of the kind, has yet been furnished, and we are informed that we need not look to the Government for a supply. This is all bad enough, but there is little complaint amongst the men, they submitting cheerfully to *unavoidable* privations. But when they are forced to travel on a cold night on open platform cars, and see comfortable covered coaches standing idle at different depots, as was the case when we came from Camp Mangum here, who can wonder that dissatisfaction is felt, and curses loud *and* deep are uttered.

"Those in authority should look to it that *unnecessary* hardship and privation are not forced upon the soldiers. Q."

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the W. C. & R. Railroad Company was held in Lincolnton on the 22d inst. Dr. W. T. J. Miller, of Cleveland, presided, and Jas. I. McCallum acted as Sec'y.

The usual business was transacted—receiving the Reports of the President and other officers, &c. The Board of Directors was authorized to subscribe such sum as they may think proper for the establishment of works on Deep River (as recommended by a late Railroad Convention) for the manufacture of Railroad iron, &c.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. W. Guion and C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, A. G. Logan of Rutherford, G. Dickson of Cleveland, S. W. Davis of Mecklenburg, S. H. Walkup of Union, S. W. Cole of Anson, W. L. Steele of Richmond, R. S. French of Robeson, Jno. A. McDowell of Bladen, Jos. Green of Brunswick, R. H. Cowan and John Dawson of New Hanover. Messrs. Green and Dawson are new Directors in place of Messrs. Meares and Van Bokkelin. H. W. Guion was re-elected President.

The Road is completed ten miles beyond Lincolnton, and graded to Shelby; but not enough iron at hand to finish it to the latter place. On the lower end, it is finished to within 12½ miles of Rockingham in Richmond county; from that point to Charlotte, part is under contract, and negotiations pending for letting the balance to contractors.

Rockingham, Richmond county, was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Charlotte Democrat.

More N. C. Troops.—Col. Allen, of Madison County, has at length succeeded in raising his Legion in the Western Counties. It has been organized, electing Capt. Keith Lieut. Col. of Infantry, and Lieut. Garrett Major. The Legion embraces one regiment of Infantry, 800 Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Folk, and one company of Artillery, all under Col. Allen.—*Ral. Standard.*

Astonishing.—At the Superior Court held for Buncombe County at Asheville, week before last, Judge Saunders presiding, five white men were convicted for murder and six were convicted for manslaughter. The cases were removed there from Haywood and Jackson Counties. The like has not been known before in the State.

Commander M. F. Maury.—It affords us no ordinary pleasure to state, as we may now do without impropriety, that Com. M. F. Maury has left the Confederate States for Europe, and, if no accident has befallen him, is now well on his way over. The presence of no living man in Europe is so well calculated to exert an influence in our behalf as that of this eminent savan and ardent patriot, and if the policy of keeping unrecognized envoys there is to be adhered to, the fact that Commander M. is added to the number will go far to reconcile those who, with ourselves, had come to doubt the wisdom of the policy. We do not know the special mission on which Commander M. goes, nor the country to which he is sent. These will be developed in time.

Rich. Whig, 27th.

Indian Troubles in Florida.—The Gainesville (Fla.) *Cotton States* gives currency to a report that the "Sam Jones tribe" of Seminole Indians in South Florida have been persuaded by the Yankees on the coast to commit all manner of depredations upon innocent and helpless men, women and children living near Charlie Popka, a branch of Pea's Creek, in South Florida. It is said that they have murdered four fam lies, and all who could make their escape are flying eagerly before the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders employed by a foe equally as cruel.

Financiering on a Large Scale.—As an evidence of the faith and stability which the Southern people have in Government securities, we would state that a day or two ago a Georgian went into the Treasury Department and purchased the nice little sum of *one million dollars* of eight per cent. bonds.—*Richmond Dispatch, 29th.*

Leather in Alabama.—The Montgomery Advertiser says:

On yesterday we saw some leather, from the Tannery of Col. Storrs at Monteville equal to any English or Northern leather we have ever seen. The Tannery is conducted by Mr. C. S. Mosier on the English process, and the leather is far superior to any we had before seen in the Confederacy.

At this Tannery leather at forty cents per pound and shoes at two dollars and a half, are exchanged for hides at ten cents per pound.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. WM. T. FRIZELL to Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

At the M. E. Church, in Fayetteville, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. W. H. SHOLAR, of Wilmington, and Miss HARRIET KERSHAW, of this place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 24th inst., of Yellow Fever, JOHN STEPHENS, aged 12 years. On the 18th inst., Mr. WM. COOKMAN, a native of Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, Ireland, aged [illegible] years. On the 20th inst., AGNES HOUSTON, only child of the late William and Maria Cookman, aged 13 years. On the 25th inst., of yellow fever, GEO. JAQUES, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 13 years. On the 25th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. JOSEPH W CLEMMONS. On the 24th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. THOS CAHOON, aged 32 years. On the 3d inst., Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, aged 36 years. On Oct 23d, Mrs. MARY ANNE McREE, aged 61 years, wife of Dr. James F. McRee, of Wilmington.

At Manchester, on the 21st inst., of Diphtheria, SARAH LEE, youngest child of David and Elizabeth Kerr, aged 3 years 5 months and 8 days.

In Lexington, on the 10th inst., in the 10th year of her age, LOUISA HOGAN, you[illegible] daughter of D. R. and Louisa A. Holt.

Of typhoid fever, at Jones's Springs, Warren County, N. C., on the 20th inst., ANN CARTER LEE, [illegible] of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Commander of the Potomac army.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

GOLD AND CONFEDERATE MONEY.

The financial condition of the country cannot escape public notice even amid the gloom of defeat or the joy of victory—the continued rise in the price of every article daily attracts notice, and too plainly attests that some important measure is demanded to arrest the fearful march to bankruptcy. Gold has risen to hundreds of per cent. or more properly, the Confederate currency has fallen to small fractional parts of its nominal value. What are the causes of this depreciation?

Two different causes conspire to affect prices when Government paper becomes a legal tender, either by law or by public usage and acquiescence. The first is the general fall in the value of money, and the consequent rise in the price of every article of life, which results from the unrestrained issue of paper, and this effect takes place without any distrust in the Government, from the mere increase in the circulating medium, when compared with the commodities in the general market of the nation which it represents, or is destined, in its transactions from hand to hand, to purchase. *This* change of prices proceeds on the same principles, and arises from the same causes as the fall in the money price of grain or cattle, from an excess in the supply of these articles in the market. The second is the far greater, and sometimes unbounded depreciation, which arises from distrust in the ultimate solvency of government, or the means which the nation possess of making good its engagements."

Which of these causes has produced the present depreciation of Confederate paper?

The people have determined to effect their freedom. The issue being success or annihilation, the ultimate result of the war enters not into the cause of the depreciation, since in the event of defeat gold will be confiscated and seized with more avidity than Confederate script, and property, whether purchased with gold or paper, will be divided among the conquerors. Nor will the facility of concealment avail to protect gold. The refinement of tyranny introduced by Butler in New Orleans is but an example of the means to which our conquerors will resort to secure the glittering object of their desire. The flight of gold from the United States will render necessary the seizure of all in the Confederate States, should the issue of war ever result in our subjugation.

The possession of gold will attract the attention of the Butlers, and render its possessors objects of espionage, and secure them the precincts of a dungeon. The only safety for life and property is in success, and this the people fully understand, and are determined to secure at every cost of life and treasure. Therefore the prospect of ultimate success or defeat enters not into the depreciation in the value of our Government issue.

With our liberty established is there any just cause to doubt the ability of the Government to make good its obligations? There can be none with reasonable men. The Government issues are the indebtedness of the people, for the redemption of which all individual property is pledged. The commercial products of the country are guarantees for the solvency of the Government, and as these issues are exclusively held by the people of the country, the indebtedness exists entirely at home, and it would amount to financial *felo de se* to attempt its repudiation.

The causes, therefore, which produce the present depreciation in the value of the Government issues, are the unrestrained issue of paper, and the illegal traffic in gold created by the smugglers and blockade runners with the United States. If the people and Government will determine to put a stop to all intercourse and trade of every kind with the United States, one of the causes of the depreciation will cease.

Gold in the Confederate States demands a higher price than Sterling bills, a financial phenomenon unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that it can be more readily used in smuggling and running the blockade than Sterling bills. The premium gold brings in the United States increases the smuggler's purchases while there, and augments his infamous profits when he returns. The dealers in Yankee script, even such vultures are to be found among us, cannot sell their greenback trash at any price near that of gold. If the Government will apprehend and punish the smuggling trade, it will curb sinful extravagance which now exists among our people; and, making gold useless as an article of trade, will destroy one of the causes that is now undermining the currency of the country. As long as the Government takes no steps to stop smuggling it will continue. Many are engaged in it who believe they are doing our cause no harm, but, on the contrary, are actually conferring a benefit upon the people by supplying them with articles they could not otherwise obtain. If smuggling was confined to articles of prime necessity, which can neither be produced in the country nor any substitute found for them, the evils that now arise from it would be greatly lessened. But as at present carried on, not in articles of necessity, but in those of useless luxury, it increases habits of extravagance, and by offering the means of their gratification, creates a disregard for money.

The unrestrained issue of paper is doubtless the greater cause of the present depreciation in the value of the currency. An experiment to check this has been inaugurated by the Congress in stopping the issue of 8 per cent bonds after the 1st day of December next, and allowing all issues prior to that day to be funded in 8 per cent bonds until the 22d day of April, 1863.

All issues of the treasury after the first day of next December are fundable only in 7 per cent bonds or stocks. The people are far more interested than the Government in preserving the currency from depreciation. It is impossible for the Government to stop issuing notes, because they are the only means within its possession for carrying on the war. An opportunity is offered the people to decrease the volume of circulation and appreciate its value by promptly funding their surplus money. Should the people not avail themselves of the opportunity now tendered them by the government, when Congress meets in January next, summary legislation may compel the decrease of the circulating medium by a forced loan of 20 or 25 per cent. of all receipts except those arising from investment in Confederate bonds.

If a general investment of 20 or 25 per cent of the present year's receipts or even profits were made in 8 per cent. bonds, a vast amount of money would be funded, the present inflation greatly reduced and prices would speedily fall to a reasonable point. The proposition to exact a loan of 25 per cent of all receipts made in the late session of Congress, is evidence of the purpose of that body to reduce the amount of money now in circulation. That proposition has not been abandoned, but an opportunity is offered the people to render it unnecessary by the act of the 13th of October for the funding of Treasury notes. If the people neglect to avail themselves of its benefits, they ought not to complain if Congress, at its January session, reduces the volume by a summary requirement of one fourth of each man's gross receipts, to be paid to the tax gatherers for 7 and 6 per cent. bonds. The general experience of history is against governmental interference with tradal affairs; but exigencies may arise demanding legislative action, to arrest an evil so great as the present volume of the currency has become. The people may compel Congress to make a forced loan, not of money to the Government, but of Government bonds to the people. We would therefore urge upon the people to avail themselves of the opportunity for investment offered by the act of October 13, 1862. Eight per cent. interest will always give a greater value to the bonds and secure a readier sale at a higher price than the 6 or 7 per cent bonds that may be forced upon the people by Congressional enactment. By promptly availing themselves of this law, tha people will aid the government and benefit themselves.

After the noble sacrifices of life and treasure made by our people to repel the foreign enemy, surely it will require no arguments to induce them to promptly throttle the domestic foe that is daily destroying the finances of the country, and thus becoming a most potent ally to our public enemies. The present inflation of the currency augments the prices of everything that the Government has to buy; it causes an increased expenditure, and thus augments the amount in circulation; one hundred dollar bills will not purchase half as much to-day as they would six months ago, and six months hence they will not buy one fourth as much as at present. Thus this inflation, while it enhances individual expenses, augments Government indebtedness, and is accumulating an unnecessary future debt under which the people will groan for years.

If each individual that finds himself possessed of a hundred or a thousand or ten thousand dollars which he holds for investment, will buy 8 per cent bonds instead of vacant lots and barren farms, the former of which he cannot improve, and the latter he cannot cultivate, and both of which will depreciate at the first prospect of peace, he will find his financial affairs prospering and have the proud satisfaction of having greatly contributed to the success of our cause.

Distribution of the School Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution to each county.

The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the General Assembly.

Z. B. VANCE,
Pres't ex officio of Literary Board.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Sec'y of Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Fall Dis.	
Alamance	10,475	1217 69	
Alexander	5,778	671 60	
Anson	10,884	1265 26	
Alleghany	3,507	407 59	
Ashe	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort	12,428	1444 76	
Bertie	11,086	1282 92	
Bladen	9,864	1146 68	See Note 1.
Brunswick	6,954	808 39	
Buncombe	11,882	1381 27	
Burke	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus	9,330	1084 60	
Caldwell	7,064	821 18	
Camden	4,492	522 20	
Carteret	7,398	860 02	See Note 2.
Caswell	12,473	1449 96	
Catawba	10,064	1169 92	See Note 3.
Chatham	16,607	1930 53	See Note 4.
Cherokee	8,958	1041 36	
Chowan	6,357	622 75	
Cleveland	11,495	1336 27	
Columbus	7,612	884 89	
Craven	13,797	1603 88	
Cumberland	14,037	1631 77	See Note 5.
Currituck	6,406	744 69	
Davidson	15,371	1786 85	
Davie	7,537	876 17	See Note 6.
Duplin	12,936	1503 79	See Note 7.
Edgecombe	13,333	1549 94	
Forsyth	11,986	1393 24	
Franklin	11,278	1311 05	
Gaston	8,431	980 09	
Gates	6,883	800 14	
Granville	18,962	2204 29	
Greene	6,346	737 72	
Guilford	18,606	2162 92	
Halifax	15,301	1778 71	See Note 8.
Harnett	7,005	814 33	
Haywood	5,676	659 83	
Henderson	9,895	1150 28	
Hertford	7,726	898 14	
Hyde	6,617	769 22	
Iredell	13,676	1589 82	
Jackson	5,416	629 61	
Johnston	13,690	1591 45	
Jones	4,365	507 43	
Lenoir	8,158	948 36	
Lincoln	7,349	854 31	
Macon	5,796	673 68	
Madison	5,823	676 92	
Martin	8,468	984 39	
McDowell	6,598	767 01	See Note 9.
Mecklenburg	14,758	1715 60	See Note 10.
Montgomery	6,929	804 44	
Moore	10,420	1211 31	
Nash	9,815	1140 98	See Note 11.
New Hanover	17,582	2043 88	
Northampton	10,653	1238 39	
Onslow	7,457	866 87	
Orange	14,906	1732 68	
Pasquotank	7,747	900 58	
Perquimons	5,820	676 57	See Note 12.
Person	9,142	1062 86	
Pitt	12,691	1475 31	
Polk	3,795	441 17	
Randolph	16,135	1875 67	
Richmond	8,828	1026 24	
Robeson	13,307	1546 91	
Rockingham	14,219	1652 94	
Rowan	13,014	1512 86	
Rutherford	10,617	1234 21	
Sampson	13,812	1605 63	See Note 13.
Stanly	7,333	852 45	
Stokes	9,414	1094 36	
Surry	9,881	1148 65	
Tyrrell	4,304	500 34	
Union	10,304	1197 88	
Wake	24,334	2828 78	See Note 14.
Warren	11,566	1344 53	See Note 15.
Washington	5,371	624 38	
Watauga	4,915	571 37	
Wayne	12,726	1479 38	See Note 16.
Wilkes	14,266	1658 40	
Wilson	8,321	967 31	
Yadkin	10,138	1178 53	
Yancey	8,510	989 28	See Note 17.

NOTE 1.—Bladen county: Deduct for D. J. Watson, Eliza J. C. Watson and Jos. Watson (Deaf and Dumb) $75 each, $225.

NOTE 2.—Carteret: To be deducted for Sarah W. Bushell (Blind) $75.

NOTE 3.—Catawba: To be deducted for Caswell M. Cobb (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 4.—Chatham: To be deducted for Sarah C. Foushee (Blind) $75.

NOTE 5.—Cumberland. To be deducted for George W. Hartie (Blind) and John R. Strickland and Harriet Strickland (Deaf and Dumb) $225.

NOTE 6.—Davie: To be deducted for Enoch Orrell (Blind) $75.

NOTE 7.—Duplin: To be deducted for Ellen C. Johnson and Nancy J. Blanchard (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

NOTE 8.—Halifax: To be deducted for Geo. L. Jones (Blind) $75.

NOTE 9.—McDowell: To be deducted for Jasper Jamison and Mary M. Nichols (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

NOTE 10.—Mecklenburg: To be deducted for Christopher Euvers (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 11.—Nash: To be deducted for Isabella Pegram and Zilphia A. Pegram (Blind) $150.

NOTE 12.—Perquimons: To be deducted for James C. Lane (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 13.—Sampson: To be deducted for Hiram Merritt (Deaf and Dumb) and Lizzie Hall (Blind) $150.

NOTE 14.—Wake: To be deducted for Narcissa J. Dupree and John Simpson (Blind) $150.

NOTE 15.—Warren: To be deducted for Jos. J. Reed (Blind) $75.

NOTE 16.—Wayne: To be deducted for John L. Summerlin (Deaf and Dumb) $75.

NOTE 17.—Yancey: To be deducted for David F. Wiseman and Martin Singleton (Deaf and Dumb) $150.

October 28, 1862. 74*3t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received for Five Hundred Cords of PINE WOOD and Five Hundred Cords of Oak Wood, to be delivered on the side of the Western Rail Road Track so that it can be put on the Cars.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1862. 78-2t

THE YANKEE ROBBERS AT NASHVILLE.

A writer in the Chattanooga Rebel, dating at Nashville Oct. 20th, gives an account of the villainous conduct of the yankees in that city and vicinity. From the General (Negley) down, they are a set of mean thieves, who steal everything they can lay their hands on. Gen. Negley himself set the example by stealing two horses from a farmer who had paid $3000 for them. He sends out parties every day, who, "in the first place take from a farm all the corn, fodder, and anything they can find in that line. Then everything like cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Then to the house. First, everything to eat; then to the clothes for which they have a terrible passion; all the silver, china, knives and forks and furniture are pressed, and at last the man who a few hours before was living in ease and luxury, finds himself sans meat, sans bread, sans everything except bare walls, and the clothes on his back, provided they do not burn his house down. About the time that Gen. Morgan established his headquarters at Hartsville, the war on the part of the yankees assumed the form of a silk-dress war. One party that turned out returned with fifty-six dresses. An officer who was at Gallatin said to a friend of mine, "I never ran in my life as I did from Morgan at Gallatin, but I paid them for it." "How?" said the lady. "I took four silk dresses from one house." The war has now come down to ladies' underclothing. I do not believe this army would stay in Nashville, only they expect to do as General Mitchell did, steal themselves rich.

In the neighborhood of Nashville the other day, a Dutch officer, after taking all he could rake up from one place, took the spectacles from a lady's nose. She was old, and begged him to give them back to her that she might read her Bible; he said, "I have von old woman vat vould like some cold spectacles as vell as you," and he took them. The day of the fight at Lavergne, one officer showed to a lady, and in fact to several persons, a diamond ring he took from a young lady. He said, she told him that she had rather die than give it up, she prized it so much, but the *gallant* officer of the U. S. A. told her that he would cut her finger off, and she gave up the ring. This same officer told of a large quantity of ladies' under-clothing that he had. If you could take a peep into the office of one of the first U. S. A. officers here to-night, you would see a magificent castor taken that same day. If you can catch that officer, salt and pepper him well. Give him a round from a rebel castor in the shape of a six shooter. At one place a wretch demanded the ear-rings from a lady's ears While she was taking one from her right ear, he tore the other from the left. At the house of a gentleman, a few miles from Nashville, they went in and found the lady ill, with an infant three weeks old. After taking everything from the house of any consequence, except the bed she lay upon, she asked them please to leave her one cow, as her little babe could not live without milk One of them replied by seizing the nursing bottle and breaking it, and saying it should have neither milk nor bottle.

From New Orleans.—On Sunday, 19th, the English man-of-war Rinaldo approached the foot of Canal street, and, assuming a hostile attitude, demanded from the authorities the release of Jas. Syme, druggist, an English subject, who was confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his property and person, to the extent of $100,000. Gen. Butler requested ten days to consult with the authorities at Washington, to which the Captain assented. The Captain of the Rinaldo is a young British officer of great gallantry, and whose sympathies are said to be warmly in favor of the South. When our prisoners were leaving New Orleans the band on his vessel struck up the lively tune of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," to the great chagrin of the Yankees.

State and Confederate Authority.—Gov. Brown of Georgia has again come in conflict with Confederate authority by the action of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in refusing transportation for some fifty barrels of whiskey, in accordance with a proclamation of the Governor in relation thereto. We understand that an agent is on the way to Georgia to take possession of this Road, for the enforcement of this transportation, as well as for other purposes. We await the issue with some curiosity, if things are as we understand them.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Winter.—Passengers arriving yesterday from Lynchburg state, that on Sunday last snow fell upon the train from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Pulaski county, Virginia. When the cars arrived at Salem on Monday, the sun was shining brightly, yet still there was about four inches depth of snow on the tops of the coaches. Round about Bristol, and in the counties of Washington and Wythe, it lay to the depth of over six inches.

If winter has begun thus early, we may look for a rigorous season, and preparations cannot be too quickly made for the comfort of our soldiers, who must necessarily suffer from the untimely inclemency of the weather.

Rich. Exam., 30th ult.

This section was visited on Saturday night 25th inst., with a pretty heavy snow storm, which was preceded by sleet, causing the ground to be frozen, so as to retain the snow. The ground was entirely covered, probably to the depth of an inch and a half. The rare sight was presented of hoary winter mingling with the green foliage of the trees and vegetation. Not even a frost has fallen before this, to strip the trees and prepare us for this cool visiter.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

The Right Spirit.—A returned prisoner, who tarried some time in Virginia and acquainted himself of the real condition of the army, authorizes us to say that he will be one of two hundred Georgians to subscribe $100,000 for the relief of our suffering soldiers. This is the true spirit of patriotism and we hope there are many to unite in the movement.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Substitute "Want" at the North.—The most pressing want at the North at the present time is that which appears in the advertising columns under the substitute head. A column of a late number of the Baltimore Sun is taken up with notices of substitute agents, advertisements for substitutes, and substitute offers. One agent advertises for 800 substitutes, another for 500, and others for a less number, making a wholesale business of it. The prices for substitutes range variously from $300 to $500 and $800, and even $1000 have been offered.

Two young men advertise, offering to serve as substitutes "for $3,000 each, payable in gold."

In short, the substitute fever never ran so high at the South as it bids to rage at the North, and speculation in the business affords a new phase for the exertion of yankee cheatery and avarice.—*Rich. Exam., 30th.*

Nashville.—A recent letter from Tennessee says that the Federals, so far from evacuating Nashville, are strengthening their position, and it is thought that if we take the place it will cost us much blood. The writer adds, nevertheless, that preparations are being made to storm the city.

The grain crop in Texas, from the Rio Grande to Red River, this year, is said to be the largest one ever known in that State. Occasionally small patches of cotton are seen, but this is planted for home use.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: A few days ago I took a stroll in the department of the Southern Tract Society here, which is under charge of Rev. W. J. W. Crowder. He is devoted to the work and evidently manages the affairs of the Society with great energy and efficiency. Thousands of Tracts containing moral and other valuable instruction are daily sent from here to all sections of our country, and especially to the army. The influence thus exerted on our troops has undoubtedly effected much in the way of discipline and moral courage, and patience and fortitude when exposed to danger and hardships. This way of being exposed to all manner of disease and continually liable to be shot at, has a great tendency to make one think solemnly and seriously about matters, unless he has been raised to such business and never knew any thing else. Consequently people are apt to give more sincere attention to religion under such circumstances. All the Tracts issued here are prepared under the joint supervision and consent of four Ministers—the pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches of Raleigh. The New Testament is published here too, but the printing is done at Atlanta. The entire Bible has not yet been published South, but soon will be by this Society. All this work is paid for and kept up by voluntary donations and contributions throughout the country. The works are distributed gratis. Mr. Crowder charges nothing for his labor. He belongs to the Methodist denomination and was raised in Wake county.

Messrs. Thiem & Frapps have a manufactory here to make saddle frames and wooden bottom shoes. They are Germans, are practical mechanics and have been in this country several years. They employ some 125 hands (mostly citizens of Raleigh) and have large contracts of Government work. They are engaged now on saddle-trees, and make over 100 a day. They make large quantities of glue, much of which is used by themselves, and they supply the Ordnance Department at Richmond also. Wooden bottom shoes will answer very well for plantation use when nothing better can be had. The bottom should fit the foot well and the upper may be of leather or strong cloth sewed or nailed to the bottom.

Copperas, I learn, is made in Cleveland and Johnston counties, and alum is found in McDowell county and elsewhere. People everywhere would do well to gather such herbs and roots as are in great demand for their medicinal properties, and forward them to the Doctors appointed by the Government to get these things and manufacture medicine for the army. They will pay high prices for the articles for which they have advertised.

LONG GRABS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mr Wm Bell $15; Mrs Dr Robinson, Sen, $5; Mrs Dr Robinson, Jr, $10; Miss Maggie Banks $5; Miss Rachael J Whitaker $2; Master Willie Prior $1; Mrs Alex R Smith 2 blankets and 5 prs socks; Miss Bettie Smith 2 prs socks; Miss Jane Smith 1 pair socks; Miss Sarah Smith 2 neck comforts; Mrs Isaac Dodd 2 blankets; Mrs Dr McRae 1 carpet, 1 blanket, 1 set damask curtains; Mrs W B Wright 1 carpet; Miss Ann Colvin 6 carpet blankets; Miss Mary Pearce 2 prs socks, 1 pair gloves; Mrs E McNeill 1 carpet; Mrs George McNeill 2 carpets; Mrs Jas McNeill 1 carpet; Mrs J D Starr 6 carpet blankets; Mrs J H Cook 6 carpet blankets, 4 prs socks; Mrs F J Hahr 1 blanket; Mrs S T Hawley 6 carpet blankets; Mrs M Banks 4 blankets; Miss Little 1 woolen counterpane, 1 pr socks; Mrs J D Whitehead 1 blanket, 4 pairs socks; Mrs G W Williams 5 blankets; Mr W Whitehead 5 carpet blankets; Mrs A W Steel 6 carpet blankets, 5 pairs socks; Mrs A A McKethan 1 water-proof coat, 3 shirts, 12 prs gloves; Mrs Atkins 8 comforts; Mrs John Sundy 2 prs socks; Mrs J H Robinson 1 pair socks; Mr John W Baker 1 carpet; Mr David Murphy 1 carpet, 1 suit of clothes.

☞ The meetings of the members of the Association will be held at the Seminary on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of forwarding the work for the soldiers.

By the Constitution of the Association, "Any Lady may become a member by subscribing any amount in money or contributing any article of clothing."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A SUGGESTION.

Messrs. Editors:—You and your correspondents have frequently called attention to the physical wants of our soldiers and it is hoped not without some good degree of success.

The ladies will do every thing in their power to supply the wants of their brave and zealous defenders, and in their hands we are willing to leave this subject.

Much also has been said, written and published lately upon another theme—we mean extortion—or the unreasonable prices at which the necessaries of life are held—and it is in regard to this topic we wish to make a suggestion.

The writer is no alarmist, nor is he in the habit of looking upon the dark side of our present national troubles; and yet he cannot conceal from himself the sad truth, that there must be suffering among the families of our volunteers, and of the poor generally this winter.

It is well known that in many cases those who once provided bread and meat for their families are now in the army, and what little money they can spare from their scant wages will aid their families in securing bread and meat to a very limited extent. At the present prices of corn, flour and meat, even his entire wages would scarcely keep a wife and half a dozen children *alive*, much less afford them that supply which they ought to have.

Now in looking over our country, we see in almost every neighborhood some men of substantial means, who are selling the products of their farms for four or five times as much as they did before the war commenced. Some of these have not volunteered; but for this we do not blame them, because they have good reasons for their conduct. Now what we have to propose is simply this—let those who have corn, flour, meat, or clothing for sale, reserve a fair proportion for the families of those who are in the army and *sell* it to them at a fair price. For example; let the families contemplated have corn at $1 a bushel, flour at $8 a barrel and pork at 10 cts. Two years ago these prices were considered remunerating. We do not ask them to sell their whole crop at these figures, for that would be unfair, as they have to pay extravagantly high for what they are compelled to buy; but they can, without serious detriment, spare a *tenth*, or even a *fifth* for the purpose just specified.

We happen to know one generous hearted man who is selling flour to the families of volunteers at $8 a barrel, when he could get from $25 to $30. We know two other gentlemen who, actuated by a like generous impulse, have agreed to furnish some pork at 10 cents a pound, when it is now commanding 25 cts. Who now will follow this praiseworthy example? It is earnestly to be hoped that something will be done for those who without some assistance must suffer.

No one of the manifold evils which the present war has brought upon the country, has pained and grieved us more than that insatiable thirst for money which has penetrated all classes of society, and which, in some respects, is really doing our people more damage, than Lincoln's army and blockade both put together.

If this communication shall be the means of inspiring a generous impulse in the bosoms of those who are able to aid their poorer neighbors, the writer's object will be secured.

RICHMOND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, 17th of Sept., Corp'l John A. Epting, in the 25th year of his age, of Capt. Walker's Co. C, 48th Reg't N. C. T. He was in all the engagements through which the 48th participated. One of his comrades writes: "None knew him but to love him, none spake of him but to praise. He was ever ready to accommodate or do a kindly act, and was esteemed as a brother by all his comrades. As frank and honorable in social intercourse, so was he brave and gallant as a soldier. Like a patriot he fell at his post battling for his country's liberty." He was born in Lexington Dist., S. C., and was a member of the Lutheran Church, and his widowed mother, brothers and sisters, besides many relatives and friends, deplore his death—for he was the joy and life of all his acquaintances. But they mourn not without hope, for he loved God better than man. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Capt. McCain's company, of Stanly county, has only been in the service seven months, and in that short period, it has lost eleven men who have sickened and died. They started with brave hearts and determined minds, to meet the enemy of the sunny South, and if necessary, to pour out their heart's blood upon the battle field in its defence; but death has laid his icy hands upon them, and they now, with hundreds of North Carolina's brave sons, lie sleeping beneath the soil of Old Virginia. They volunteered their services, and went forth as a living wall between the vandals of the North, and their homes, their fathers, mothers, wives, children and all that is near and dear to them. E. K. C.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, July 18, 1862. 69tf

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

SURG. GEN'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.,
October 26, 1862.

The following articles have been received at this office from the Ladies' Aid Association at Fayetteville, N. C., for the benefit of the North Carolina Troops in Virginia:

One keg whiskey, one keg brandy, four cases wine, one box honey, three bales shirts and drawers. All expenses paid to Raleigh.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Steel Creek, Charlotte, N. C.—One box containing sundry articles, Mrs. Margaret Guion, President.

From Miss Maria M. Spears and her pupils, Chapel Hill.—Eighteen pairs slippers, cotton cushions, medical leaves, roots, rags, bandages, &c. &c.

From Ladies' Aid Society, Salisbury, N. C.—Sugar, hams, coffee, crackers, dried fruit, herbs, potatoes, sarsaparilla, seventeen new shirts, six pairs drawers, two pairs socks.

From Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh, N. C.—Twenty dollars, to be expended according to the discretion of the Surgeon General.

From A. Browning, Durham's Depot.—One barrel of potatoes for hospitals in Virginia.

The undersigned begs leave to tender his warmest thanks to those who have thus contributed to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia, and to assure them that their charity is neither misdirected nor unappreciated. Will not others come forward and do likewise? Our sick soldiers are actually suffering for the want of proper clothes and food. *Bed-clothing, pants, socks, shirts, drawers, &c.*, are indispensable to their comfort at this very moment; while vegetables of all kinds, and especially *Irish and sweet potatoes*, are much needed in the hospitals. As great as may be the necessities of our soldiers generally, the wants of the sick and wounded are still more pressing; and in their name and for their sake, I appeal to the citizens of North Carolina for assistance. *If the ladies of each town and county in the State will form Soldiers' Aid Societies, and forward the results of their labors regularly to the subscriber, an amount of good will be accomplished which cannot be estimated in words.*

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon Gen'l of N. C.

OUR COAST-MADE SALT.

From the Charleston Courier.

Messrs. Editors:—It is related that King Charles II. once proposed to a grave scientific society, then just established under his royal patronage, how the fact was to be explained, that if a large fish were thrown into a tub quite full of water, the water would, nevertheless, not overflow the brim. Many and learned dissertations were written on the subject by different members of the society, and many were the theories which they devised to account for the extraordinary fact; until it occurred to some one amongst them to inquire whether it really was a fact; accordingly the experiment was tried, and the learned body standing round were made certain, by the undeniable evidence of a good splashing, that it was no fact at all.

Now it happens, frequently, that people act in the same manner as the members of the society in question; that is, to take something for granted as a fact, and then reason upon it as such; and this, too, in matters of far greater practical importance than the one propounded by King Charles.

Thus we have seen, of late, several very interesting and instructive articles in the columns of the Courier, written for the purpose of explaining the fact, that salt made by boiling the water of the sea will not preserve meat, but will destroy it. The various writers who have discussed the matter say that our coast made salt contains Bittern, and that Bittern is a meat destroyer; hence the inference follows that coast made salt will not preserve meat. While it may be very desirable to have a pure salt, and the object of the writers of those articles to which we allude is extremely laudable, in calling attention to the presence of this meat-destroyer in the salt made from sea water, we do not recollect to have seen it stated anywhere that it has proved to be a fact that our coast-made salt will not preserve meat. A friend of ours, a good judge of a well-cured ham, assures us that he boiled his salt last winter on the seacoast, and preserved all the meat he has used this year with it, and that it "saved his bacon." The testimony of others, who have purchased some of the bacon cured with this coast-made salt from our friend, shows that it gave as much satisfaction as any meat cured with Liverpool or Turk's Island salt could have done. In fact, it did not destroy, but it preserved the meat.

Bittern may, perhaps, be one of the numerous ingredients composing sea water, and it may appear in the crystals remaining after evaporating the watery particles, and a larger quantity of the coast-made salt may be necessary for curing meat than if Turk's Island or Liverpool salt were used, yet from our friend's success, that our salt manufactured from sea water will not destroy, but will preserve our meat, we believe to be a FACT.

The Fever.—The number of interments of whites at the Cemetery yesterday was 9, and we have heard of some seven or eight colored interments. For this we do not vouch, but think it more than likely, and not far from correct.

Twelve new cases are reported as having occured yesterday. This is a decided falling off, although there would seem to be an increase in the mortality.—*Wilmington Journal, 29th inst.*

The weather for the last two days has been clear and pleasant, just the weather to brace the nerves and give elasticity to the muscles, but unfortunately too cool for those already sick and not quite cool enough to arrest the progress of the disease. The interments yesterday at Oakdale Cemetery were four. This will comprise all the deaths of white persons, as all we believe were buried in the Cemetery. We have heard that there were six colored interments, but for this we have no official authority—we have no doubt however, but that the colored interments fully equalled, if they did not exceed those of the whites.

It will be seen that the comparative mildness of the atmosphere yesterday, while it diminished the mortality, considerably increased the number of new cases—as compared with the day before. *Ib., 30th.*

A CARD.

I AM much imposed on by certain young men in this place, who keep late hours and do not like to disturb their own people, but who find their way into my lodging rooms, occupy my beds, and always forget in the morning to discharge certain little duties at the office. This species of imposition will also apply to my dining-room. I am at all times prepared to accommodate guests, but I must be paid for it, and unless this sponging operation is stopped the offenders will be publicly exposed.

T. WADDILL,
Proprietor Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct. 29, 1862. 78-3t

NOTICE.

AT September Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Warren Winslow were granted to the subscriber. Persons indebted to the deceased are notified to make payment. Those having claims to be settled must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

MARY A. WINSLOW.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY of December Court week, the FURNITURE of the late Warren Winslow will be sold, on six months credit.

MARY A. WINSLOW, Adm'x.

Oct. 18, 1862. 76tds

WAR NEWS.

Our Troops at Plymouth.—The following dispatch, says the Raleigh Standard, to Gov. Vance from Gen. Martin, was received on Thursday morning:

GOLDSBORO', Oct 30—Plymouth is reported to be in the hands of our troops, by a courier at Wilson.

J. G. MARTIN.

[This dispatch of Gen. Martin's is contradicted by passengers from Goldsboro, who arrived at Raleigh on Thursday evening. They also report the arrival of 18,000 new Yankee troops at Beaufort.]

Victory in Missouri—Headquarters Field Echhorn, Oct. 4, 1862.—To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleman:—General: Cols. Cooper and Shelby repulsed the enemy, 4000 to 5000 strong, at Newtonia, on the 13th of September, killing 150, captured 115 prisoners; number of wounded not known. The enemy, commanded by Brig. Gen. Solomon, fell back to Sarcoxie, a distance of 15 miles, which place they now occupy in considerable force, having been reinforced from Kansas. The prisoners taken are of the Wisconsin 9th, Solomon's brag regiment.

The enemy still occupy Springfield and Mount Vernon, with two thousand at Cane Creek, 25 miles South of Springfield.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES S. RAINS, Brig. General.

False Rumor.—We understand that the recent reports of Indian depredations on the Charlie a Popka, have no foundation in truth, and that the most friendly relations are still maintained between the Seminoles and our people on the border.

Lake City Columbian.

The oil wells, on the Blood and Tarr Farms, near Oil City, Pa., were on fire on the 8th inst 30,000 barrels of oil and a great many buildings were burned. Loss estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars. The Yankees will soon be left in physical darkness as well as in moral and political darkness. Semmes destroys their whalers, fire destroys their oil wells, and "Terrebene" is not a Yankee invention.

Dental Practice for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately my Dental Practice in Fayetteville, N. C. The office occupying four rooms on second floor, well furnished, together with several ounces of GOLD FOIL, GOLD PLATE and SOLDER. A large supply of VULCANITE and TEETH of all kinds.

Also one-third interest in a vineyard lying four miles south of Fayetteville, containing seventy-five acres.

Those owing me will please call on Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., and settle. Address

R. SCOTT, Greensboro', N. C.

Oct. 27, 1862. 78tf

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday of December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the Residence of the late Warren Winslow will be offered at public sale.

The property is well situated and is well known in town. The house is furnished with gas in every room. The out houses are ample and in good condition. Apply to ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Trustee.

Oct. 27, 1862. 73-tspd

Payment of State Bounty due deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.]

THE following Regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February 1862.

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge and that he has no interest in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. NOVEMBER 3, 1862.

MORE RUMORS OF RECOGNITION.—The latest arrivals from the North and from Europe bring very plausible reports upon this subject—so plausible, that if we had not been disappointed so often heretofore, we should rely with great confidence upon them. The reader will find them under the proper head. One of the strongest grounds for relying upon these rumors is the reason given for recognition, which we do not think proper to publish in the language in which it comes to us, but which may be briefly stated as a determination of England and France to protect their subjects, of whom many reside in the Southern States, from the effects which they expect to follow from Lincoln's proclamation. It is true that we in the South do not apprehend such results from that proclamation, but it is quite natural that foreign governments, which know less of our domestic institutions, should suppose that it will produce the results expected and desired by its vile originators. The well known jealous care of England and France, and especially of England, of their subjects, no matter where residing, and their determination at all hazards to protect them from wrong, gives us hope that the reports are true. In a few days we shall probably know, for Lord Lyons should be in Washington on Wednesday or, Thursday of this week.

The remarkable language of Mr. Gladstone, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is supposed to speak the sentiments of the English Ministry, also seem to indicate recognition, and as they were endorsed by Lord Pakington, leader of the opposition or Derby party, it thus happens that both the great parties in England are united on this question. And that the feelings of the people are alike united is shown by the following extract from the latest letter of the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Oct. 11th:—

"The proclamation of Mr Lincoln, if designed to produce a favorable effect upon public sentiment in England, has utterly failed in its object. It is discussed both seriously and sarcastically, ridiculed and scouted at. I know of no one throughout England, not even Lord Shaftesbury, who does not abuse, sneer, or shake their heads at it. One would suppose that the entire English nation had suddenly veered round to become the supporters and defenders of the system of American slavery. All agree in condemnation of the policy, and, if possible, the North is more roundly abused than ever, while expressions of sympathy for the South are more earnest and enthusiastic."

REPORTED YANKEE ADVANCE.—It will be seen that Northern accounts represent the yankee army as crossing the Potomac in search of a fight with Lee. Richmond accounts are directly contradictory of this. Private letters have been received in this town from our army stating that it is very strong and in high spirits, quite ready and anxious for a fight.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.—The New York election takes place to-morrow, and many other States hold elections during the month. The Herald says that the next Congress will, beyond doubt, be anti-Republican. But we don't know that we shall gain anything by that. The "Conservative party" as the coalition of old Democrats and Whigs is called, is very bitter against the Republicans and appears to hate them quite as heartily as we do, but it manifests no inclination to give up the "Union." Said Mr. Seymour, its candidate for Governor in New York, in a speech last week:

"This great conservative party will erect the shattered columns of the Union. [Cheers.] We will lift it higher up still, nearer Heaven than it was before, and from its lofty top and growing greatness there shall ever wave your nation's flag with every star and every stripe that has been placed there in the wonderful progress of our country; and whatever other men may say, as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself as an individual—let other men say and think what they please—as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it, no, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for this our glorious land."

If parties at the North become sufficiently excited to fight on election day, a war may begin which will end the war upon the South. Otherwise, we need expect no resulting good to us.

THE POLICY OF PLANTING COTTON.—Vice President Stephens has been delivering speeches in Georgia which the papers have misrepresented by saying that he urged the planting of large crops of cotton. He has authorized a contradiction of the statement. What he did say was, "to *urge the importance of raising large crops of grain* while the war lasted—not only for home consumption, but also to feed the army. The clothing, shoeing, and feeding of our men in the field was, he said, the first and highest duty of every patriot. In relation to our foreign policy, the idea of some, that we should abandon the growth of cotton in order to force our recognition abroad, was, in his judgment, a radical and fundamental error; as he believed cotton to be one of our chief elements of power—not political, but commercial; but we should *first see to it that our provision crop is ample for home and army consumption;* and, when that is secured, the more cotton we raise the better."

This strikes us as being the true policy of the South—a medium between the abandonment of the cultivation of cotton and the planting of large crops of it. The latter we cannot do without entailing upon our soldiers and their families a terrible addition to their present sufferings; and the former we should not do, both because the South itself wants a great deal of cotton, and that we never should allow the world to suppose that we are not willing and ready to supply it with that article which it can get nowhere else, and which is the main source of its sympathy in our cause.

SALT.—We fear that the Governor of Virginia has carried out the law of that State authorizing him to seize the salt at the Virginia works. The Augusta Constitutionalist publishes an extract from a letter from Saltville, Oct. 21st, which says:—

"The Governor of Virginia and Committee are here, and have released all salt purchased by individuals prior to yesterday. The furnaces belonging to the Georgia Salt Manufacturing Company are turning out two hundred bushels per day. They have a large pile on hand, which will be forwarded to Georgia as soon as transportation is renewed."

We suppose this release of salt purchased up to the 20th indicates that no subsequent purchases are allowed, but that the State of Virginia seizes all on hand and all to be thereafter made.

This is a hard measure as to other States; but we doubt whether those States can justly complain, since they have all attempted to do the same thing, by prohibiting the transportation to their neighboring States of cotton and woolen goods, leather, &c &c. This was all wrong, and now the like evil is visited upon us. It was wrong because all the Southern States are engaged in a common cause, and what each has should be freely supplied to the others.

We are inclined to think, from another letter that we find in the same paper, that Gov. Letcher has *not* annulled the contracts made by the States of North Carolina, Georgia, &c. by which they put up works of their own at Saltville. If we are right in this, the counties will still be supplied to some extent from our State works there.

NEVER SATISFIED.—A Georgia paper calls attention to the fact that the Georgia railroad company has just raised its rates of freight 40 per cent. at the same time that it declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., though its dividends before the war were but 4 per cent. It is already making making 50 per cent more profit than before the war, yet raises its charges so as to make its profits higher still.

EXTORTION AND SPECULATION.—It is well known to those who have had any practical experience in the management of manufacturing establishments on a large scale, that, however willing and anxious they may have been to control and keep down prices to a moderate standard, they have not been able to do so. We speak knowingly on the subject, for there are several large cotton establishments here, where it has been impossible to fix a price for goods, because at the moment of doing so half a dozen speculators stood ready to offer a higher price for all the productions. So generally has this been the case that the manufacturers have seldom had an opportunity to fix a price, but have sold at the prices voluntarily offered. If they had refused those offers and sold at less, it would have had no other effect than to put so much additional profit in the pockets of the speculators. Under such circumstances well known here and no doubt elsewhere, the clamor against manufacturers has been most unjust, and if it had any effect at all it would only be to benefit the speculators, at the expense of the manufacturers and the public. So palpable has this been, that the clamorers might almost seem to have been instigated by the speculators themselves. There is a difference between these large factories and the small shops scattered throughout the country. The latter have but a neighborhood custom, and can readily fix their prices, so as to keep pace only with the natural rise produced by a redundant currency. Yet how few even of these have failed to get from their neighbors, who have always been their customers, as much as possible. The large factories, on the contrary, had to seek their customers at the North before the war, because their neighbors preferred to buy any where else than at home. They were under no obligations to friends and customers at home, for they had none, comparatively speaking. Yet they are mercilessly abused now because they take, not what they ask, but what is offered to them and eagerly pressed upon them.

All this being undeniably true, we are yet strongly in favor of a full and fair compliance with the Exemption law, which, if carried into effect, will bring down prices of cotton and woolen goods, leather, shoes, &c., to perhaps half the prices lately ruling. The law is a compromise between the government and the manufacturer. The former has an undoubted right to call into the field all its able bodied men from 18 to 45 years. But in consideration of the relief to the government and the people of a reduction of profit to 75 per cent. upon the cost of manufacture, the government agrees to exempt the workmen in various descriptions of cotton and woolen factories, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, and millwrights. We consider the bargain a fair one. The profit allowed is ample, even for these times, and the effect of a reduction of prices in all these cases may and probably will be to bring down the prices of other things to something like a reasonable standard. At any rate it will relieve the consciences of those who respect the Proverb of the wise man: "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent."

We have other reasons, not necessary and perhaps not proper to be stated here, for the belief that it will be true wisdom, even in a worldly point of view, for all faithfully to comply with the law.

It may be said, and we know it is feared by some, that the speculators will be the beneficiaries of this reduction. But we hope not. It is practicable, we think, to adopt measures to prevent this, and to secure to the government and the people the advantages of reasonable prices.

Since the above was written we have seen a call of a meeting of the Georgia manufacturers at Atlanta on the 17th inst., to devise a plan of putting down prices in such manner as to secure the benefit to consumers and not speculators. Some meeting of the kind should be held in this State also.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Surely never were people so stirred to the very depths of their hearts as the people of North Carolina have been by Gov. Vance's Appeal for relief to our gallant soldiers. We hear on all hands of a spontaneous movement of men, women and children, all anxious to contribute something and bringing their gifts to the altar of their country. In due time we shall have the proper acknowledgments of most of these gifts.

On Friday last a lady from Robeson county was in town with some Jeans of her own weaving, which Col Pemberton desired to purchase for the State. The article was selling in the streets on that day at $3 a yard. The lady said she had no son in the army, but wished to contribute something for the relief of other people's sons, and the State should have the Jeans at $1.75 a yard. Of course it was gladly purchased.

Col. P. informs us that the Captain in Lock's Creek District has already brought to him 30 blankets and quilts, besides socks and other articles. One of the blankets, he says, is well worth $15.

He assures us that his subaltern officers have entered heartily into the work of canvassing their Districts and collecting such useful articles of clothing as the people are so ready to contribute. They are thus making their exemption doubly useful to the cause.

Col McKay has also received from one of his Captains as follows:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov'r 1, 1862.

The following articles have been received by Alex M Johnson, Quartermaster, for the soldiers, viz: From Mrs W G Davis 1 pair socks; Mrs Nathan Jones 1 quilt; Mrs Neill McArthur 2 blankets; Miss Kitty McArthur 3 prs socks; Mrs Rebecca McArthur 3 prs socks; Mrs Hugh Graham 1 blanket; Mrs Alex McArthur 1 counterpane; Miss Calvin McMillan 1 shirt; Miss Jane Marsh 1 blanket; Mrs Jas Marsh 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas A Byrne 1 carpet; Mrs E D King 1 pair socks; Mrs Wm Alderman 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mr J C Ellis 1 pr socks; Miss Eliza J Byrne 1 pr gloves, 1 scarf, 1 shawl.

All from Gray's Creek District; delivered by Capt. James Thames.

Also from Carver's Creek District, Mrs C D Nixon 3 carpet blankets.

And the Ladies' Association has a list of contributions in the preceding page of this paper.

WORSE AND WORSE.—When the "entirely reliable" and most minute accounts of Bragg's overwhelming victory in Kentucky turned out to be entirely false, we were consoled by the Tennessee papers with accounts of the immense quantities of shoes, blankets and clothing which the editors had seen accompanying Bragg's retreat. We fear that these too are altogether false. The Chattanooga, Tenn., Rebel of last Wednesday makes a stirring appeal to the people to clothe and shoe the shoeless and poorly clad army which has just returned from Kentucky!

The Rebel's statement is probably true, for the Atlanta Confederacy of Thursday states that all the shoes in that city had been seized on the day before by order of Gen. Bragg "to supply the barefoot soldiers in his army."

The Knoxville papers said that Bragg's wagon train which passed through that city, loaded with spoils, was eighty miles long. Were they all empty, or were there in fact *eighty* wagons?

This lying ought to be stopped. The people want the truth. If that is not pleasant they have courage to meet it manfully and will redouble their efforts to repair losses.

GENERAL BRAGG.—The Enquirer announces that Gen. Bragg left Richmond on Friday last to resume his command in the West. The Petersburg Express says that since his arrival in Richmond Gen. Bragg "has communicated fully to the President all the facts and circumstances connected with his recent movements in Kentucky, and the President has expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanations."

Major General Huger of the Army has been in this place most of the past week, on an official visit of inspection of the Arsenal and Armory. He left this morning for the Deep River Mineral Region, where the government has large contracts for iron and coal. The General will probably spend several days in examining into the condition and prospects of the works, and into the resources of that section.

WOMAN'S WORK.—We have heard a good deal, and read in the papers a good deal more, of the generous devotion of the ladies on the line of the N. C. railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte, in ministering to the comfort of the thousands of sick and wounded soldiers who are constantly passing over that road. A friend who lately traveled over that line was deeply affected at the scene, and on inquiring found that it was Mrs Governor Graham and Mrs. Dr Pride Jones who were hearing among the soldiers cans of soup, milk, with bread, &c., &c. It happened to be their turn on that occasion, but we learn that it is a regular business, in rotation, of a number of ladies of Hillsborough and other towns along the road. A writer in the Hillsborough Recorder, from Graham, Alamance county, says:—

"Many poor wounded soldiers' spirits have been cheered at the sight of the baskets of Miss Pattie Ruffin, Mrs. P. R. Hardee and others, who are making frequent visits to the depot, with suitable refreshments for the sick and wounded sufferers of their State. Soldiers undoubtedly enjoy such repasts after they have been traveling over the way from the seat of war, without a morsel to eat, as they frequently do. The name of Mrs. Gov. Graham of your town, will live long in my memory, for after I had been wounded, and sent to this my native State, she was the first to minister to my wants. When I was fatigued, hungry, and sick, her refreshments revived me. Surely such hospitalities and kindness will not go unrewarded. God will bless those ladies."

Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of the State, has returned thanks "in behalf of the Governor of the State, and in the name of every Confederate soldier, "to the ladies of the Hillsboro' Soldiers' Aid Society, for their kindness to the sick and wounded.

In the same Hillsborough Recorder we find acknowledgments by that society of a long list of contributions in money, provisions, cordials, clothing, carpets, &c. &c., to a large amount.

Well may the wounded soldier say, "God will bless those ladies." God *has* blessed them, by giving them the desire and the opportunity to do so much good, which calls down upon their heads the benedictions of thousands of grateful hearts.

THE 2D N. C. CAVALRY.—Several of the Virginia papers have accounts of the recent gallant conduct of a detachment of this regiment, all coinciding with the official report which we published on Thursday last, and all awarding special praise to Lieut. Jos. Baker Jr. of this town, and Capt. Randolph and Lieut. Tidwell. One of the accounts speaks of the excursion as one of the most daring feats of the war, 200 men advancing within three miles of Sigel's force of 18,000 men, passing his outposts and capturing 30 prisoners and a train of stores.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.—It is said that the deaths by yellow fever in Wilmington have been 400 out of 2200 cases treated—equal to 18 per cent. It is said that at Norfolk in 1855, fifty-four died out of every hundred cases.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Hospital, at Frederick, Md., a few days ago, W. J. Walter, 23d N. C. T., and W. J. Gill, 30th N. C. T.

In the 2d N C. Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., on the 14th October, of typhoid fever, George A. Carter, private in Co. I, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county,) 52d Reg't N. C. T., aged 20 years.

In the 2d N. C. Hospital, at Petersburg, Va., on the 25th October, of brain fever, James A. Dees, private in Co. I, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county,) 52d Reg't N. C. T., aged 29 years.

At Burkettsville, Md., five members of the 15th N. C. Reg't, as follows: Sept. 28th, John Dunlap, Co. D; Sept. 30th, Franklin Folks, Co I; Oct. 3d, Jas L Russell, Co. G; Oct 14th, J C McCall, Co K, and J A Gilliam, Co H.

At Winchester, Va., Oct. 24th, 1862, Nathan K. Daniel, of Blockersville, N. C. He expressed a willingness to die, having a hope in Christ. His prayer was that God would make him what He would have him to be. Amid his sufferings and his sorrow in dying away from friends, he trusted all to Jesus, and prayed that His will might be done. CHAPLAIN.

The Fever.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—By inadvertence we omitted yesterday to give the number of new cases reported the day before. The number was 24.

The number of interments at the Cemetery yesterday was the same as for the day before—4. We do not know the number of colored interments, but it must have been small.

The number of new cases reported as having occurred yesterday is 25.—*Journal Bulletin.*

Nov. 1.—The epidemic has considerably abated since our publication of last Saturday.

The physicians report 18 new cases yesterday, which is a falling off of 12 from the day before. The interments at Oakdale Cemetery were 3, a falling off of 1. Our weekly statement is as follows:

	New Cases	Deaths.
Saturday, October 25th,	17	10
Sunday, " 26th,	12	5
Monday, " 27th,	18	5
Tuesday, " 28th,	12	9
Wednesday, " 29th,	24	4
Thursday, " 30th,	25	4
Friday, " 31st,	18	8
	116	40

One of the burials yesterday came from the Sound.

The above account of deaths does not include negroes, or others buried outside of Oakdale cemetery.

RECAPITULATION.

	New cases.	Deaths.
For the week ending Friday, 24th ult.,	194	111
For the week ending yesterday.	116	40
Showing a decrease of	78	71
		Ib.

Death of Dr. T. C. Worth.—We were deeply pained this morning to hear of the death of the active, faithful and devoted Vice President of the Howard Association, Dr. T. C. Worth.

At any time the loss of so good and so useful a citizen would be felt as a severe loss. At this time it is almost irreparable, for no man responded to the calls of duty with more courage, more alacrity, or with more true and genuine humanity. He died, as became a man, in the path of duty, and in the full confidence of a Christian hope.

To his bereaved family and immediate friends, this blow is necessarily a severe one, yet if sharing a grief could lighten it, surely theirs would be lightened, for it is shared by the whole community, who have marked his course during this epidemic.—*Ib.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A portion of the young ladies of Fayetteville have organized themselves into a Society and elected a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to object of which Society is to aid in furnishing our army with socks.

They would hereby earnestly solicit the co-operation of young ladies of the town and county generally. The only qualification requisite to membership is a steady determination to prosecute assiduously the business in view.

Donations of wool, woolen or cotton yarn, &c., will be gratefully received and may be left at Mr. Hinsdale's residence.

Weekly meetings will be held regularly at some place hereafter to be specified. By order of the Society.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Eight Yankee soldiers, captured on Saturday at Blackwater river, 16 miles from Suffolk, were carried to the Libby prison on Wednesday from Petersburg. In the skirmish which preceded their capture 2 Yankees were killed and 6 of our men taken prisoners.

A Complication with England.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes, (October 26,) as follows:

"The Albion, of this city, which is considered the organ of the English population, has a strong intimation that we shall soon have a new difficulty on our hands with Great Britain, in consequence of the "pranks" of Com. Wilkes, at Bermuda; and especially the "prank" of overhauling the English mail steamship Merlin, (as is alleged,) at the very entrance of the harbor."

The Crowning Outrage.—We understand that the Yankees have determined to break up the Insane Asylum at Williamsburg, send the poorer patients North, and quarter those who are able to pay their board upon surrounding inhabitants.—*Rich. Dispatch, 1st inst.*

The Stock Market.—We continue to quote from sales: Confederate bonds (100 Ms) at 100 and int.; N. Carolina sixes 125a127½; do. eight per cents 100 and int.; Virginia coupon bonds 110; do registered 100 and int.—*Richmond Whig, 1st inst.*

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia papers to the 27th and 28th have been received at Richmond.

The most interesting item of news is the following:

From the N. Y. Express, 28th ult

"Reliable information has been received in this city, from semi-official sources in Europe, that England and France are of entire accord in regard to their line of conduct towards this Government. Lord Lyons, who was to have returned to the United States in the Australasian, *was detained at the last moment by order of Lord John Russell* (Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs,) *to await further instructions, in consequence of the President's Proclamation.* His Lordship's departure was then fixed for October 26, (last Saturday,) and on his arrival in Washington HE WILL POSITIVELY INFORM MR SEWARD OF THE PROGRAMME DECIDED UPON BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS. Instructions similar to those of the British Minister will be forwarded to Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, by the same steamer which will bring the English Minister back to this country.

"We are also given to understand that our Government will soon be informed that *England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy* if the joint offers of mediation and armistice to be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted. At any rate, this Government will be duly notified of the intentions of England and France in this respect, and, as these powers are fully aware that any offer of mediation on the basis of separation will not for an instant even be listened to by our Government, united endeavors will then be made by all the European ambassadors in Washington to obtain an armistice of four or six months between North and South. These foreign Governments are under the impression that if once a cessation of hostilities can be effected a calmer spirit will succeed, which will enable the two sections to negotiate.

"The utmost endeavors will be made shortly after Lord Lyons' return to Washington, by the whole *corps diplomatique* at Washington, to bring about such an armistice. Only then, when all the offers of mediation and armistice shall have proved of no avail, will the South be recognized simultaneously by England and France. Aside from the fact that these powers would now look upon the South as a *de facto* Government, they fear that an insurrection in the South, as a consequence of the late Proclamation, will take place after the 1st of January, and hence, in order to afford protection to their own citizens residing there, are compelled to grant protecting power to their agents in the several Southern cities, which, as things stand just now they do not possess.

"They fear that the Confederate Government, unrecognized as it is, may at any time tell their consuls in Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and elsewhere, that there are no diplomatic relations existing between the Confederacy and Europe, and they can, therefore, not permit them to act in a consular capacity. It is to guard against such an emergency, and to afford their own citizens residing in the South ample protection under the ægis of their regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Confederacy."

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the same date has very much the same story, furnished by its N. Y. correspondent, who writes that the statements "are based upon letters, by the Australasian, written by a person who is known to enjoy the confidence of the French Minister."

The Baltimore American pronounces the report a mere sensation story.

The Herald had nothing on the subject.

The only reference to the subject in foreign papers by the Australasian is the following which appeared in the London "Army and Navy Gazette," a highly influential and well-informed journal, of October 11th:

"It is believed that Lord Lyons, who is expected to return to Washington in the course of this month, will be placed in a position to define the course and views of Her Majesty's Government without any uncertainties or doubt, in view of the various phases which the contest in North America may assume; and that the Ministry will have arrived at positive conclusions, and have determined their policy in reference to the affairs of the United States, before his Lordship returns to his post. The views of Russia are, it is believed, assimilated to those which the march of events, and the *'inexorable logic of accomplished facts'* place broadly and clearly before the Government of the Queen and that of his Imperial Majesty."

REPORTED YANKEE ADVANCE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 26.—I am happy to inform you that the advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced this morning, and before to-morrow night the movement will be general, placing the Potomac in our rear.

At daylight this morning the cavalry force of Gen. Pleasanton, with four pieces of artillery, crossed at Berlin, 8 miles east of Harper's Ferry, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudoun county.

Without stopping at Lovettsville, except to leave pickets and a guard, Gen. Pleasanton moved on, expecting to reach Leesburg in the afternoon.

Shortly after the cavalry advance had crossed, Gen. Burnside with his second army corps, commenced crossing at the same point, and during the whole day the bridge was constantly under the tread of the advancing column. They proceeded in light marching order though an immense train of wagons was waiting to follow them. It was the intention of Gen. Burnside to rest for the night at Lovettsville, and move forward on Monday morning—in what direction was not known.

The troops on Bolivar Heights are also under marching orders, and it is thought will be in motion to-morrow. We have also tidings from the upper line of the Potomac, showing that active movements are also on foot there.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—The American received the following dispatch from Berlin, Md., this evening:

The movement of Burnside across the Potomac, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised activity, which we all hope is to deal against the Rebellion a most staggering blow. To-day there has been no movement beyond gradual but heavy reinforcements of Burnside in the position he has taken on the Virginia side of the Potomac near Lovettsville. The movement is no mere reconnoissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army.

Our cavalry and light artillery, under Gen. Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night, the rebel cavalry force there retreating before our advance.

In relation to the rebels we have numerous reports, all tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army, has fallen back beyond Winchester. It is the very general belief, that Gen. Lee is making fast time towards Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 27, Evening.—Gen. Pleasanton's advance arrived today, at Purcellville, within a few hours' march of Gen. Longstreet's (Rebel) command.

A despatch from Gen. Pleasanton, at 4 o'clock, states that he had driven the enemy, so far, with the loss of a Corporal, who was taken prisoner by his horse falling. No information has been received to-day changing the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker's Hill.

From the West.—CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Eugene, from below, reports that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10. They evidently contemplate an attack soon, but on what point is not known.

Joe Johnson is said to have 20,000 troops at Little Rock, and the number known to be at Holly Springs is said to be about 70,000.

The rebels are crossing their forces from Arkansas and Mississippi, at Vicksburg, and are making every preparation for an attack at Holly Springs. The place is being strongly fortified.

People east of Memphis, near Germantown, are said to be suffering for the necessaries of life. Cotton is their only support, and this has all been destroyed by the guerillas.

1000 rebel cavalry are said to be in possession of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 9 miles from Memphis.

200 Yankees are said to have whipped 800 rebels at Waverly, Tenn.

The Yankees are troubled with a story of 15 ironclads nearly ready for the rebels in various European ports, which are to destroy Philadelphia very soon.

The Washington Star says that McClellan has moved his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Gen. Curtis telegraphs from St. Louis, that General Schofield had whipped the rebel Hindman in Northern Arkansas, capturing a battery of artillery and pursuing the rebels hotly.

The N. Y. Herald asserts that Brig. Gen. Ed. Price, son of Maj. Gen. Price, of the Confederate army, has taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. He was captured last winter, and since that time has been on parole.

The latest advices say all was quiet at Pensacola. Com. Farragut was at Pensacola, with his squadron, awaiting orders, which were hourly expected, *for an attack on Mobile.*

Gen. Buell who failed to capture Bragg, has been relieved, and Gen. Rosecranz has been appointed to his position.

The State of New York still lacks 42,647 of completing her quota by draft.

John Van Buren, in accepting the invitation to speak at Rome on Friday, telegraphed as follows:

"I will attend meeting at Rome, on Friday, at two o'clock—if not in Fort Lafayette."

"JNO. VAN BUREN."

From Europe.—The Australasia brings foreign news to the 12th ult. The papers are full of American affairs, and of speculations on the recognition question.

Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had made a speech supposed to be an authoritative exposition of the sentiments of the Ministry. He spoke with much tenderness of the yankees, and vindicated the wisdom of the strict neutrality heretofore, as likely to strengthen British feeling in case intervention shall be necessary. He argued

"We [illegible] that the people of the Northern States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A CHAPTER OF EXPERIENCE.

A statement of the capture, imprisonment and treatment of four Charlestonians, members of the Charleston Battalion:

[Furnished for the Courier.]

CHARLESTON, October —,1862.

We were placed on picket on the 4th of June in Rivers' corn field. Our duty was to watch the Yankee pickets who were opposite our post. The advance of the enemy could not be seen by us, but was seen by the main body of the picket at the house of Mr. Rivers, who were to notify us. Our Captain sent the courier to call us in, but he failed to do so. The Yankees were advancing rapidly, and he had to return before reaching us, to save himself.

The Yankees came upon us in full force, a whole regiment being in the field. They came down upon us like tigers. When we saw them we looked for the road, but there was a battalion of the Massachusetts cavalry there, so we were surrounded and compelled to give in. We were taken in charge by a squad of eight men and a sergeant and carried to Battery Island. We went through all their troops, who were drawn up in line ready for a fight, and subjected to all their insults and abusive language as we went past, which we treated with contempt. Arriving at the headquarters of the Yankee General Stevens, we were subjected to an examination by all the rowdy officers who were sent to pump us for information, which, after two days trial, they failed to get. We were put on board a steamboat and sent to Hilton Head to a prison. On board this boat commenced our hard treatment. * * *

Arriving at Hilton Head, we were taken to this awful prison—a wooden building, built there by them, sixty feet long by twenty five feet wide; this divided into cells of six feet long by twenty five wide, with four bunks in each. One of these the four of us had to occupy all the summer.

In this cell was a square hole of eighteen inches; if you looked out of which you were told by the sentinel he would shoot or put a bayonet in your eye. At six o'clock we were locked up in this cell, and left to sweat it out, until six in the morning, when we were let out. In this prison were confined all the Federal soldiers who were to be punished, also all negroes and everybody about the island who were arrested; and we were subject to all their insulting conversation about our country, our army, and ourselves; called traitors and other names too obscene to mention here. Our rations were always without change. Salt pork or beef and bread dealt out in a large pan; *negroes* and all to help themselves out of this pan; first come first served. The jailer stole all of the rations he could from us, and would sell them to us. He was allowed molasses for us, but would not give it to us; he would sell it to us at twenty-five cents a bottle. After the battle of Secessionville they were so outdone that the provost guard proposed to be allowed to come in the prison and *bayonet* us for *revenge*, but he could not get the consent of the officers. Our beloved Adjutant, who was wounded and taken by them on the 2d of June, poor fellow, died on the 4th of July, not from his wound, but from want of care and attention, for I saw him the day before he died, and he was quite cheerful and lively, and the next morning they sent me word he was dead, and their excuse was that he fretted himself to death; but I believe there was some treachery connected with his death.

All these hardships and brutal treatment we had to stand and suffer, until the 10th of August, when we were hurried on board of the steam-ship Arago, and sent to New York. We were put in the forward part of the ship with negroes, and all others of low character. There were rations of salt pork and bread sent with us to last the trip, which we had to cook ourselves, and a guard sent with us to watch our movements. We arrived at New York and were sent to Castle William on Governor's Island, and there put in the casemates of the fort—a dirty filthy place—to lay upon the floor, without a blanket or anything but our clothes we had on, and the ports of the fort open on us, letting in the wind and night air on us, which gave every one of us severe colds. Our rations here were the same as before, only less in quantity. Our treatment was very bad. One of us was ordered to empty some tubs which had been used by some Yankee deserters, who were also confined in the fort, which he refused to do, when he was immediately knocked down and kicked, and beat severely. The guard were called up and ordered to take his life with the butts of their muskets if he did not get up and remove the tubs; he moved the tubs rather than give them the satisfaction of killing him, for it would have been their delight to kill an unarmed man, whom they had in their power—that is the kind of brave men we are fighting. After two weeks of suffering we were told to be ready to leave at 3 o'clock in the morning. We were up and ready, and glad to get away from this place, hoping that we might get in one a little better. But in this we were disappointed. We went to New York and to Amboy, and there took rail road to Philadelphia, and a boat there for Fort Delaware. After waiting at the wharf for three hours, to be gazed at by all the people who had curiosity to see a live rebel, of whom there were a great many, they started, and we arrived at the fort at 6 o'clock in the evening, without having anything to eat all day. They said the order was given for them, but I suppose the Sergeant at the fort stole them, as we did not get anything that day.

We laid on the boards all that night, and in the morning we awoke to get better acquainted with our new prison. It was a large wooden building, built for prisoners, with two shelves to lay upon. At this place we were treated as if we were put here for punishment; our rations were as usual, the worst kind, and we were put to whitewashing the place we lived in. At that we remonstrated, and it was stopped. We were then put to hard labor, hauling large blocks of stone on a sling cart—the work of a horse—and when we said anything against it, we were told it was for exercise, and ordered by the doctor. We did it for some days, along with other work, such as carrying empty barrels on our shoulders, from the fort to the wharf, to load a steam boat with, and loading and unloading the sloop that brought water for the garrison, until we came to the conclusion we would do it no more, let the consequences be what they might, although one of the party had been beaten most shamefully by the guard, with the butts of their guns, for refusing to haul the stone. We notified the Major commanding the post to that effect, and it was stopped. Soon after this we had an arrival of some thousand prisoners, who were put in the same quarters with us. These poor men suffered for want of water—their allowance was a pint a day—and often for twenty-four hours they never got a drop; they suffered awful, for we then got only two meals a day, meat once and very small pieces of bread, and with this treatment we were kept until sent to Aiken's Landing. While at Fort Delaware, some Southern ladies in Philadelphia sent us some clothes—a change of clothes for the first time since we were captured, then near four months. To those ladies we return our most grateful and heartfelt thanks. When the large lot came, they passed through Baltimore, and the good people sent that large number a change of clothes, for which I know they are very thankful.

Now, the time came to release us; we were all paroled; it took them three days to complete that; we had to take the oath which read this way: "You pledge your honor not to take up arms against the United States until regularly and legally exchanged, under penalty of death, if caught so doing; so help you God," and then sign your name to the list, which was drawn up in the same way. The next day we were put on board the transports; there were 550 on my boat; we started at 3 o'clock on Friday, with two days' rations on board, and our water was salt; there was fresh water on the boat, but that was sold to you by the guard for one Confederate dollar a canteen full of water, which price was paid by some for some sick men we had with us. We arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday; went up the James river and laid there until Sunday morning, when we started for Aiken's Landing, where we arrived at 2 o'clock, our rations all out, and all hands hungry. We made out for water until we got up James river, and then we drank the river water. We were not landed until 2 o'clock on Monday. Aiken sent a box of biscuit to us, to keep us from starving, which allowed two to a man, and that was all we had to eat for 48 hours.

Since we have been home, we have learned that there was clothes sent to each of us by the flag of truce, while we were at Hilton Head, S. C., which we never received a thread of, nor heard of it until we got home. They stole them, and will steal anything sent to them.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

We have received the following official report of the dashing exploit of a portion of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, near Warrenton, Va., a brief account of which we published in our last. We congratulate our townsmen, Lieut. Baker and private Schafer, on the honorable mention their services have commanded:

HEADQUARTERS 2D N. C. CAVALRY,
WARRENTON, VA., Oct. 19, 1862.

Colonel:—Agreeable to special order No. —, I proceeded with 225 troops of the 2d N. C. Cavalry, accompanied by two pieces of Artillery commanded by Lieut. O. H. Betts, to the vicinity of Manassas, passing through Bristow Station, thence to within a mile and a half of Centreville, where we encamped until about 2 o'clock, and then took up our line of march through Manassas towards Gainesville. We reached the latter place just after daylight and there learned that a train of wagons with a yankee force had just passed in the direction of Haymarket, distant about a mile and a half. I determined to try and capture them, and made my dispositions accordingly. When within half mile of Haymarket the advance guard, under the charge of Lieut. Baker, Co. D, was halted by the enemy's videttes, whereupon I ordered Capt Jno. Randolph, Co. H, with his squadron, (Cos. H and G heading the column) in conjunction with the advance guard, to charge the enemy, which they did with great promptness and gallantry, charging them nearly two miles and capturing the whole party, except one who made his escape through the woods. Capt. Randolph and the officers of his squadron, and Lieut. Joseph Baker with the advance guard, deserve particular mention for the manner in which they conducted the charge, being exposed to the enemy's fire in their advance to and through the town, killing five of the enemy, wounding several others and capturing the remainder, without the loss of a single man. It was difficult to restrain the remaining companies of the command, in their anxiety to join in the fun. Lieut. Tidwell, Co. A, eager to participate, advanced to the charge without any command and captured the yankee Lieutenant, whose equipments he now has. Lieut. Jno C. Pegram, the Adj't of the Reg't, having a prominent part to act in the play, conducted himself with such coolness as to receive the undivided approbation of the whole command. Our men behaved with such universal satisfaction and spirit, that it would be almost invidious to make distinctions; still the conduct of privates Isham Bennett, Co. H, who captured three men; private Tadlock, Co. H, who dismounted with his sabre, in the charge, three men, and private Schafer, Co. D, who captured two men, has been mentioned to me by the officers as specially dashing and conspicuous. I would also express my thanks to Dr. Payne of Warrenton and Serg't Lewis, 17th Va Reg't, who offered their services as guides to the expedition and participated in the capture of our prize, with a great deal of credit. The train consisted of seven new U. S. government wagons, with 24 good mules and 4 fine horses attached, guarded by a Lieut. and 29 mounted men. The wagons were loaded with coffee, sugar, crackers, pork and a large quantity of oats, all of which, by the promptness and good management of the Quarter Master, Capt. A. Smith Jordan, was conducted safely to Warrenton. The estimated value of our prize will exceed $20,000. The whole expedition returned to Warrenton by 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, with the loss of only one horse.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Major C. M. ANDREWS.
JNO. C. PEGRAM, Adj't.

Lieut. Col. WM. PAYNE, Comd'g Post, Warrenton, Va.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., Oct. 23, 1862.

Messrs Eds:—I cannot now date my letter from Camp Hale; the pleasant grove which so lately bore that name is now deserted. I tread its well known shade with a lonely heart, and feel truly like Tars in his hall—deserted. For the second time I have been left the sole remnant of a company leaving this post, and it was truly with a sad heart that I looked around the scene of my summer's home. Even the trees and bushes of that place are dear to me—dear because it was home—a home to one who has no home, and those who made it pleasant by companionship have gone. Some, perhaps, in the brief interval may depart from me forever. Then why should I not feel sad; but here is no place nor have you the room for my reveries.

Capt. J. B. Starr's Lt. Artillery Company left this place on Wednesday last by order of Gen. French for Kinston. They are there to be furnished with a good battery and well equipped in every respect. The two detachments which had been at Caswell left on Friday. Transportation, very singularly, was not furnished the Company and they had to march to the Railroad at Northeast—leaving Wilmington to the left.

Though apparently in an inactive state the Company has done much duty. They did their part of building a curtain embankment three-quarters of a mile long, of another heavy one over two hundred yards long, assisted in building three or four Batteries and mounted nearly all the guns in Fort Fisher, besides other duty. The Company has done scouting, picket and garrison duty, has acted as infantry, as heavy and light artillery. They have with the Whitworth guns driven the blockaders almost out of sight of this place, and had an effective engagement with them at Caswell. And wherever they may go I venture to say that they will make a telling mark on the enemy if they get an opportunity. They are good and true men and they have good officers. All men have their faults, but I have had to deal, personally, with no officer of the army who takes as much interest in his men as Capt. Starr. He does not consider a private soldier as quite a dirty dog, which I am sorry to say many officers in the army do, but he is himself a gentleman and treats others as such.

The achievement at Ft. Caswell was not more than done when yet the men labored hard, made a rapid march of six miles and got no credit for it. Do let *North Carolinians* get some credit for what they do on their own soil.

There is very little sickness. The wind blows cold and hard from the North and thereabouts but we have as yet no frost. Yours, S. P.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND HILL, Oct. 24, 1862.

Messrs Hale:—Being aware of the great scarcity of wool in the country and knowing what a trouble it is to the Ladies that they can do so little to make our soldiers comfortable, I venture to make known to them, through your paper an excellent substitute, in some cases, for this valuable article. I am indebted to my mother for the information, and we intend using it extensively for the soldiers. It is *Rabbit fur*, mixed with about one half cotton. We first pluck the hair off and then take the fur, and mix it as said before—it is not at all difficult to spin. I send you a sample that you may see that what I tell you is the truth.

My mother thinks it is only fit for gloves, as it irritates the skin when worn constantly as socks are worn. We sincerely hope it may be useful to the soldiers, for there are many ladies most anxious to do all they can for them.

Messrs. Hale are afraid their "Lady correspondent" in thier last issue is too severe upon her sisters; but I am sorry to admit that so far as my limited observation goes, she is in the main correct. But I trust we will soon leave off the follies she reprimands, and go to work in earnest for the "poor soldiers." May God help them, for it is not much we can do.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Some writer in your paper complains that cloth is so high that they can't do as much for the soldiers as they did last year. If they will get two bunches spun cotton, No. 10, weave it, and sell it at the present prices, it will bring $22.50. That will buy four bunches more, weave that and they will have 50 or 60 yds. of cloth, for $10 and a little extra labor; and the labor is nothing compared with what the soldiers are suffering for our sake. If they can't weave themselves, they can get some poor soldier's wife, daughter, or widow to do it, and give them part of the cloth for weaving if they have not the money to pay them; that will be doing good two ways, in clothing the soldier and helping his family.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To HON. Z. B. VANCE—OUR BELOVED GOVERNOR.
("His Excellency" is too cold a title for the warm-hearted patriot)

Your noble and eloquent appeal, which has gone to the heart of every man and shown the emergency of the occasion, constrains me to ask *you* to appeal to the commanders of our armies for a detail from every company of the State, whose business shall be to visit the county of the company to collect the private donations of every father to his son in the way of clothing and nourishments. There are in my section a great many great coats and blankets sent home during the warm Summer months by our noble "foot cavalry" of Lee and Jackson in their oppressive forced marches. There are many, very many donations of new clothing and blankets waiting for a safe conduct to their proper destination now that our boys are so far away. But so much has been miscarried, so much lost, that a speedy and safe means of transportation, conducted by interested hands such as I suggest, would be invaluable. If a detail of one man or officer from each company cannot be had, our "bare-foot camp," now numbering more than five thousand, must receive additional numbers. Better the expense—the temporary loss of the services of the detail while absent, than that our boys die of exposure—never live to enjoy the fruits of their toils. Yes, Governor, the blood-stained rocks of Virginia—the gory feet of our noble soldiers, and last but not least, your own noble appeal, will secure a supply for our army in a short time, if an assurance be given that the suffering shall have them speedily. J. C. B

SPECULATION AND EXTORTION

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—A correspondent calls upon you to publish an article every week against the speculators, and you seem inclined to comply with the request but for a difficulty you have in deciding who are, or rather are not, speculators. Let me assist you. The factories which in the present condition of the country, constitute a monopoly in the manufacture of spun yarns and cotton cloth, if they sell at exorbitant prices, are not speculators, in the proper sense of that term, but extortioners. So are the farmers extortioners, if they sell their products at excessive rates. So also are the shoe makers and tanners, who, in the present limited supply of the material, constitute a monopoly in their line of business, if they sell at oppressive prices. All classes, corpovations and individuals, who, either by their own arts or the necessities of the times, monopolize articles of prime necessity and raise the prices so high as to enrich themselves, oppress the public and exclude the poor, are extortioners. The question now arises, what are excessive, exorbitant and oppressive prices? Here is the difficulty. The factories could sell cheaper if they could buy cheaper; and so of each of the other classes. Each one claims to have been *forced up* by the others; and though all admit prices are too high, no one is willing to take the lead in letting them down. Your question whether a man who has been offered a high price should refuse to take it and sell for a lower, is one which the avarice of human nature does not allow us to answer in the affirmative, especially if we have any thing to sell.* I must mention, however, a praiseworthy exception in this county. The firm composed of Maj. John C. Jackson and J. T. Councilman are selling leather at their Tannery at sixty five cents per pound, having refused a dollar and a half offered by speculators for every pound they have. This act of self-denying generosity and patriotism cannot be too highly appreciated by the public. The rule of political economy, a rule which is severely adhered to in modern commerce, is that an article is worth whatever it will bring in the market—that prices are regulated by the laws of supply and demand and the value of the circulating medium. This is perhaps the only expedient for regulating them. There are those, I know, who think the government ought to take the matter in hand and fix by law a standard of prices for articles of ordinary trade and consumption. I doubt whether it would be wise for the Government to do so, if it were practicable, and I doubt still more whether it be practicable. I am not aware that any attempt of the kind has been made in modern times. But the British Parliament, in the reign of King Edward II, passed an ordinance to reduce prices which had gone up enormously high in consequence of a famine; and Mr. Hume, His. Eng. vol. II, p. 172, speaks of that as follows: "The Parliament endeavored to fix more moderate rates to commodities! not sensible that such an attempt was impracticable, and that, were it possible to reduce the price of provisions by any other expedient than by introducing plenty, nothing could be more pernicious and destructive to the public. Where the produce of a year, for instance, falls so far short as to afford full subsistence for only nine months, the only expedient for making it last all the twelve, is to raise the prices, to put the people by that means on short allowance, and oblige them to save their food till a more plentiful season. But in reality the increase of prices is a necessary consequence of scarcity; and laws, instead of preventing it, only aggravate the evil, by cramping and restraining commerce. The Parliament accordingly, in the ensuing year, repealed the ordinance, which they had found useless and burdensome." This strikes me as sound doctrine, especially in a politico-economical view and it shows the folly of attempting to regulate prices by legislation. Our farmers and producers have certainly so far guarded the public interest—without perhaps having that as their only motive—as "to put the people on short allowance," if indeed they have not entirely excluded the poorer classes from many articles of food and clothing, almost indispensable to health and comfort. Whilst prices, therefore, must always be controlled by supply, demand and currency, still he who sells at prices not justified by these or seeks to elevate them in order to enrich himself at the public distress, is no patriot, no philanthropist, but an enemy to his country and his kind. But the *speculator* is one who buys to sell for a profit. And while the producer and manufacturer may plead the license of a great commercial law to screen them against the odium of extortion, the speculator has no excuse but sordid avarice and greed of gain. Reckless alike of the calls of patriotism, the duty of benevolence and the wailings of distress, he roams over the country, running up the prices of food and clothing of every kind, and by that means putting them beyond the reach of widows and orphans who have been bereaved by the fall of husbands and fathers fighting in defence of the liberties which the speculator enjoys in common! They tempt producers and manufacturers with high prices in order to monopolize into their own hands every commodity the country affords; and then they extort their own prices, regardless of the good of the country, the sufferings of the soldier and the distresses of the poor. Such are the men whom Gov. Vance truly terms "the vilest and most cowardly of all our enemies" and who, "when the war is over, will be looked upon as worse than the most detested tories." They are not only speculators, but extortioners in that despicable sense so fearfully denounced in Holy Writ.

MOORE.

* Our correspondent has not exactly caught our meaning in the expression which he cites. There have been hundreds of instances here, and there are even yet some instances, in which higher prices offered are refused by owners of goods that they may be retained for their customers at the prices asked before the war. We spoke in reference to transactions between producers and their customers who are not consumers. Such are mainly the customers of the factories here. The folly we spoke of would have been in selling to them for less than their pressing offers, the difference, as every one knows, to go into the pockets of the speculator. No goods have ever been hoarded here so as to raise prices. They are all sold as rapidly as made, as perhaps one hundred times the quantity could be.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A sad accident occurred on Saturday last, on the W. & W. Railroad. As the up train was passing over the trestle-work near Magnolia, the axle of the tender broke, causing the trestle to give way, throwing the baggage car, a second class car and two coaches to a considerable depth below. A negro brakesman was instantly killed, two soldiers wounded, and almost every one else on the train was bruised. *Raleigh State Journal.*

Fatal Accident.—Lieut. Walter H. Pender, Co. G., 10th N. C. T., (artillery,) was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed last Friday morning, by private Holland of the same company. Pender was playfully brandishing his sword at Holland, the latter playfully at a "charge" against Pender, but whilst backing from Pender, Holland's musket stock came in contact with a fence, and the concussion exploded the piece, shooting Pender through the centre of the body. He survived some three hours.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

THE FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25.—The new cases reported as having taken place yesterday, amount to 17; the number of interments at Oakdale Cemetery to 10.

The weather to-day is soft and balmy, with no hope of frost in it. From a statement which we publish to-day, the result of observations made for a series of years by a highly intelligent citizen, it would appear that experience does not justify us in calculating upon a killing frost before about the 20th of November. The following is the summing up for the seven days ending last night:

		New Cases	Deaths.
Saturday, October	18th,	40	17
Sunday, "	19th,	45	28
Monday, "	20th,	36	25
Tuesday, "	21st,	33	18
Wednesday, "	22d,	16	7
Thursday, "	23d,	9	11
Friday, "	24th,	17	10
		194	111

The mortality was greatest at the beginning of the week, and fell off rapidly towards the middle.

It will be seen that the mortality has been very heavy in proportion to new cases. This is no doubt to be accounted for by the very large number of cases on hand or taken down last week, and by the coolness of the weather affecting unfavorably those already sick, while it probably retarded its spread to new cases.—*Journal.*

On Saturday morning, the weather was soft and balmy, and continued warm throughout the day. Towards the evening the sky gradually became overcast, with indications of rain, and of a probable change in the weather. Somewhere during the night of Saturday, it commenced raining heavily, and continued to do so with but slight remission until after midday, becoming gusty and boisterous, and turning colder in the course of the day. As evening approached, the sky cleared off, with appearances of a storm, and about 11 o'clock the wind having veered round to the West and Northwest, commenced blowing a perfect gale, which it kept up with little interval until morning. The wind was so penetrating that it felt cold enough for frost, but in the most exposed positions in town the thermometer did not fall below 45. At 9 o'clock this morning in the open air, but completely exempted from any influence of the sun, the thermometer stood at 48.

The effects of the mild temperature on Saturday were apparent in the small number of deaths, the interments only numbering 4; while on the other hand there were 35 new cases reported as having occurred on that day, being nearly double those of the day before.

On Sunday the number of new cases reported was 12, and the interments at the Cemetery 5. We question, however, if this can be said to represent yesterday's mortality, as we are informed that *ten* coffins were issued from the Central Depot, and that two were procured from other parties, making in all 12.

We regret to learn that Dr. T. C. Worth, the worthy and energetic Vice President of the Howard Association, is at last prostrated by the prevailing sickness. We most sincerely trust that his recovery may be certain and speedy.

Ib., 27th.

The Fever.—The number of interments yesterday in Oakdale Cemetery was five. This we suppose was about the limit of the burials of white persons, but does not include negroes, who are going off much more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic. The negro cannot withstand cold. We ourselves saw two colored funerals yesterday, by accident. We do not know how many more there may have been.

The number of new cases reported for yesterday is 18. These are the cases reported by the regular Physicians, but we are requested to state that there are several negroes, as well as some white persons, to whom no regular Physician is called. That some are treated empirically, and others not at all and that therefore the regularly reported cases do not represent the whole amount of fever, but only an approximation to it.

The weather is still enough, and gloomy enough, and chilly enough, in all conscience, but there is no frost, nor anything like it, that we can begin to see.

Wil. Journal, 28th.

Administration Sale.

THE undersigned as administrators on the estate of R. D. Kern, dec'd, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of the deceased in the County of Montgomery, N. C., seven miles north of Troy, on SATURDAY, 15th of November next: A likely NEGRO GIRL, 14 years old, well grown,—a very good house girl and also as good as common field hands. Credit of six months given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

A. P. LEACH,
D. b. McLEOD, } Adm'rs.

Oct. 7, 1862. 70*3 pd

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for an Act to incorporate the RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in the Town of Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C.

Oct. 10th 1862. 70*tmL

LOST.

ON Friday, the 3d Oct., between the South Carolina line at Grady's and Sharp's old Store, a LARGE CALF-SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing about Twelve Dollars in Cash, also the following Notes, viz: One on Martin Baldwin for $50, dated in March last, with a credit of $25 dated about the 1st of September last; one on Josiah Haywood for $14 95, dated in July 1862; one on Malcom Lemons for about $3, dated in August or Sept. 1861; one on Dr. R. A. Chambers for One dollar and some cents, dated some time in the year 1861, said note was made payable to M. Lemons. It also contained several receipts.

I hereby forewarn the makers of the above Notes from paying them to any person but myself. I also forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes. Any person finding the above described Pocket Book and contents will be suitably rewarded by addressing me at Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

CALVIN J CELLIS.

Oct. 18, 1862 70*3tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,

One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.

On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

B. W. ROBINSON,
Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark.

Oct. 1, 1862. 66*ts

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale, at Oakland, Chatham county, by

J. A. McDONALD.

October 21, 1862. 72*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.

James Haywood, Adm'r. vs Isaiah Haywood, et. al.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October, A. D. 1862. 72*pd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position.

HENRY E. COLTON.

Aug. 25. 64tf

To the Members of the Legislature.

WE are requested by a friend of WM. J. HOUSTON, Esq. of Duplin county, (who is now absent in the Army of the Potomac,) to announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit of the State, which he has held for the past four years.

Oct. 14, 1862. 69-6tpd

ADVERTISEMENT.

Engineer Office District of Cape Fear,
SMITHVILLE, Oct. 10, 1862.

ALL persons having claims against the Engineer Department for materials or services applied in the construction of defences in North Carolina, can have their claims examined, and if supported by satisfactory certificates of officers authorized to order the expenditure, or proved just and equitable, they will be paid by reference to this Office.

C. B. COLLINS,
Capt. Engineers C. S. A.

[68-10t]

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A WORTH.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR.
12 Bbls. N O SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.

On consignment and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 22. 62-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.

J. P. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm McL McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.

Aug. 4, 1862. 49- t

CALLED MEETING.

Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the F. & W. P. R. Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

Oct. 13, 1862. 69-1m

LOOK AT THIS!
THE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
Fronting 300 feet and in the business portion of the Town,
contains more spacious and well ventilated Rooms than any Hotel in the State,
and my Patrons say my Condiments are very good for the times.

P. WADDILL, Proprietor.

May 20, 1862. 27y

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 29th of September.

The scholastic year will be divided into two terms; the 1st of 13 weeks, commencing 29th of Sept. and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 27 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending July 1st.

Parents and Guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., *before* the opening of the School.

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.

July 17, 1862. 43-t15Jpd

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I can my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch.

JOHN CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.,
June 13, 1862. 34tf

After this date I will pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D MURPHY.

Oct. 2, 1862 65

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by some authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

To Railroad Contractors.

PROPOSALS are invited for the grading of that portion of the Western Railroad between the Gulf and Ore Hill in Chatham county, and also for the masonry. Application and communications to be made to the subscriber, Gulf Post Office, Chatham county, N. C.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

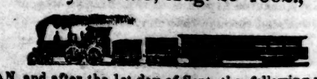
Oct. 8, 1862. 67-1m

WANTED TO HIRE.

100 ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to work on the Western Railroad in Chatham county, for the remainder of the present and the ensuing year. Apply to JNO. C. WASHINGTON at Kinston, JAS. E. HOYT at Greenville, or GEO. WASHINGTON or W. MURDOCK, Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

Oct. 8, 1862. 67-1m

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Fayetteville, Aug. 29 1862.



ON and after the 1st day of Sept. the following rates will be charged on Passengers, viz:

From Fayetteville to Little River,		50 cts.
"	to Spout Spring,	75 "
"	to Rock Branch,	1 00
"	to Jonesboro',	1 25
"	to McIver's,	1 50

Twenty-five cents additional will be collected by the Conductor of each passenger, leaving a Station without a ticket.

A new rate of Freight will go into effect at the same time, which will be printed and furnished to the public in a few days.

By order of the Pres't.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R Co.

Aug. 30, 1862. 56tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

FROM and after Monday the 22d inst., the Trains on this Road will run daily, leaving Fayetteville at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning leave McIver's Depot at 1 o'clock, P. M.

C. E. MALLETT, Pres't.

Sept. 20, 1862. 60tf

Headquarters 58th Reg't N. C. M.,

Oct 22, 1862.

COMMISSIONED Officers of the 58th Reg't are hereby commanded to meet at Lumberton, on Wednesday the 5th of November 1862, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law for drill. Also to meet again at the same place on Thursday the 6th of November 1862, and bring with them all persons in their respective Districts liable to military duty, between the ages of 18 and 50, armed and equipped according to law for review.

The Commissioned Officers also are hereby required to command all conscripts and all soldiers away from their Regiments to appear at Lumberton on Thursday the 6th of November 1862, with 3 *days' provisions* and 3 *blankets*, to proceed on Friday morning to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. From this time the Officers have full power to compel all such as refuse to go voluntarily. By order of the Governor.

THOS J MORISEY,
Col. Com'dg 58th Reg't N. C. M.

O C NORMENT, Adj't. [71-tf

Star Foundry and Machine Shop.

M. A BAKER begs leave to inform the public that he will open, on the 31 day of November, a large BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY. All orders for Sale Pans, Railroad work, Steamboat work, and jobbing in general, will receive prompt attention.

Office on Hay street, opposite the old Wagon Yard.

M A BAKER.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1862 72-3t.

LOST,

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at

EDWIN GLOVER'S.

Oct. 24, 1862. 72 4tpd

Land, Negroes, &c., for Sale.

I WILL sell on fair terms 631 acres of LAND lying on Big Branch, within one and half miles of Laurinburg Depot, on the W. C. & R. R. R. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house nearly new and all necessary out-houses. I will also sell my Mules, Hogs, Cattle, &c., and a lot of NEGROES.

Any one wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Laurinburg P O., N. C.

JAS. R. McLAURIN.

Oct. 20, 1862. 71 6tpd

LOST.

NEAR Rocky Point, New Hanover county, about the 10th of October, TWO NOTES, of Four Hundred dollars each, dated November 23, 1859. One was due two years after date; the other three, with interest from date. They were given by D. J. Anders to Samuel Anders.

All persons are warned against trading for said Notes.

SAMUEL ANDERS.

Gravelly Hill, Bladen county.

Oct. 22, 1862. 71-3tpd

$50 REWARD

FOR proof to convict the Thief and recovery of my Horse, or $25 for the recovery of my Horse alone. He was stolen from my wagon, while at camp on the Plank Road, 6 miles above Carthage, on the night of the 18th inst. He is a dark chesnut, black legs, mane and tail, the hair rubbed off his right hind thigh by the chain, his fore feet inclined to be club ed, good size, and about 6 or 7 years old.

JOHN C HOOPER.

Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C.

Oct. 22. 71 3tpd

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl RACHEL, who ranaway in April last. She is a mulatto; good size, crooked some on the shoulders; of Indian descent; teeth somewhat decayed; about 21 or 22 years of age.

R. McDANIEL.

Oct. 24, 1862. 72tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons in Randolph County who have in their possession "Patent Medicines" of any kind, a list of which has been returned to me, are hereby directed to deliver the same between now and 15th day of November next, to A. H Marsh, Asheboro', who is authorised to receipt for the same.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

Pittsboro', Oct. 18, 1862. 70-3w

Sale of a Large Lot of Patent Medicines.

ON Tuesday 18th day of November next, at the Store House of A. H. Marsh, in the town of Asheboro', County of Randolph, I will offer for sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, a large and valuable lot of Patent Medicines.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

Pittsboro', Oct. 14, 1862. 70-3w

SALT.

PERSONS wishing to send carts and wagons to the Seaboard for Salt will find a supply on hand at our Salt Works on the East side of the mouth of Lockwood's Folly River, in Brunswick county, where they can at all times buy the article on as good terms as at other places. Besides our own there is considerable being made in that immediate neighborhood.

RUSSELL & PRITCHETT.

Brunswick county, Oct. 17. 70 6tpd

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by

J. A. McDONALD,
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.

October 17, 1862. 70tf

200 lbs. Gum Arabic for sale by

J. R LEE.

Oct. 15. 69tf

WANTED,

IN large quantities, the following articles, for which the annexed prices will be paid, on delivery at the N. C. Military Instit